

Britain shuts Tehran embassy and deports two Iranians

Two Iranian students who had been convicted after a demonstration outside the United States Embassy in London were deported from Britain yesterday. The British Office said the decision was not a break in diplomatic relations.

Diplomatic relations to continue

Stewart Rendell, British ambassador in Tehran, said yesterday that the British Government had decided to deport two Iranian students who had been convicted after a demonstration outside the United States Embassy in London. The students, who were deported from the United States Embassy in London, were the first of the Iranian students to be deported from the United States Embassy in London. The British Office said the decision was not a break in diplomatic relations.



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Gdansk meeting: Mr Stanislaw Kania, the new Polish Communist Party leader, meets local party officials in Gdansk, the scene of the recent shipyard strikes that led to the establishment of free trade unions. It was his first public appearance since taking over from Mr Edward Giersek three days ago.

Treasury claims money supply is under control despite 3% rise

By John Whitmore
Financial Correspondent
The statement was seen in the City as a move to soothe nerves after two sets of poor financial statistics and to clear the way for a reduction in the Bank of England's minimum lending rate (MLR) within the next few weeks.

Truce called in struggle for control of Westward

By Philip Robinson
Financial Staff
Mr Peter Cadbury, who was voted out as chairman of Westward Television in July and Lord Harris of Greenwich, the channel's present chairman, yesterday called a temporary truce in their battle for the management of the station.

Threat of docks strike is closer

By David Felton
Labour Reporter
The prospect of a national docks strike next week, which could severely damage the economy, came closer last night after union approaches to the Government were rebuffed.

'Express' halted

The editor of the Daily Express, Mr Arthur Firth, said last night that the paper would not be published in London because of a dispute involving Linotype operators. He said the Manchester and Scottish editions were not affected.



Iranians deported from Britain leaving Heathrow

Lost Britons like poor few of Britain

Police and the monarchy are the only two Britons that right-wing extremists like. According to a survey, the most hated figures in Britain are the Labour Party and the BBC.

Six of 10 US units unready for combat

Six of the 10 US Army combat divisions in the Middle East were regarded as being unready for combat last December, according to a confidential American report. Another three divisions were combat ready but had important deficiencies.

Ford top job goes to sales chief

Mr Sam Toy, aged 57, director of sales for Ford, has been named as the likely successor to Sir Terence Beckett, newly appointed head of the Confederation of British Industry.

Chileans fear a 'Yes' vote may intensify repression

From Malcolm Brown
Santiago, Sept 9
Fears are growing in Chile that a strong "Yes" vote in Thursday's plebiscite could lead to an intensification of repression. The Chilean people are being asked to vote on a proposed new constitution.

Buying Dewar's is like investing in a yearling and discovering it's an Arkle

Dewar's
Possibly a touch more expensive, always unquestionably smoother.

Unreay chief angry

Director of the Downey nuclear plant said he was "disgusted" by BBC Panorama programme which described the loss of two plutonium pins. The programme was not balanced and ignored many achievements at Downey.

Lord Dilhorne dies

Lord Dilhorne, the Conservative Lord Chancellor from 1962 to 1964, has died aged 75. Sir Reginald Manningham-Buller, QC, MP for South Northampton, was Solicitor-General from 1951 to 1954.

One party democracy

In an interview in which he stressed his belief in democracy, Mr Robert Mugabe, the Zimbabwe Prime Minister, said he believed in a one party system. An official opposition was a waste of taxpayers' money.

General caution

Mr Macquarrie, a former Labour MP, urged reactions among Liberals at annual conference in Blackpool to appeal for Mr David Steel, the party leader, to form a coalition before the next election.

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HOME NEWS

Mixed reaction to plea for Mr Steel to lead coalition of moderates

From Fred Emery
Political Editor
Blackpool

An appeal by a prominent dissident for Mr David Steel, the Liberal leader, to join Labour right-wingers before the next election and lead a coalition to save the country, provoked a mixture of excitement and furious rejection last night among Liberals attending their annual assembly at Blackpool.

Mr Steel was careful neither to accept nor to reject the idea. He commented: "If there is to be any meeting of minds between Liberals and others it must be around principles and policies." He suggested that the discussion ought to be about political philosophy, "not pacts or personalities".

But it was to personalities that Professor David Marquand, a former Labour MP and adviser to Mr Roy Jenkins, president of the EEC Commission, made his appeal. The natural leaders of the new coalition, he suggested, were Mr Steel, Mr Jenkins—in that order—and the trio decided by the Labour left as the "gang of three". Mrs Shirley Williams, Mr William Rodgers and Dr David Owen.

"If they work together they can save the country. They will not be forgiven if they remain apart," Professor Marquand said.

Of the five names, only Mr Jenkins has publicly indicated an interest in such a coalition. Mr Steel has spoken only of possible electoral arrangements before the next election. Even

that has got him into trouble in his party.

Initial reactions were provoked by the advance release of Professor Marquand's intended remarks to a fringe meeting. The issue of a coalition or a centre party is not on the assembly agenda, although it is likely to be mentioned in a debate on party philosophy on Friday.

In his statement Professor Marquand said: "The 16 months since the last election have shown beyond doubt that the future of the British left depends on good relations and mutual understanding between Liberals and social democrats. The natural leaders of this coalition are David Steel, Roy Jenkins, Shirley Williams, Bill Rodgers and David Owen. They have the same fundamental values and the same approach to Britain's deepening crisis."

Mr Cyril Smith, the Liberal MP for Rochdale, who consistently opposed the 1977-78 Lib-Lab pact in the last Parliament, was last night typically contemptuous of the coalition idea.

"I do not see me as being part of a party which exists for the purpose of housing Labour dissidents, with David Steel thrown in as a superficial attraction," he said.

Mr Alan Beith, MP for Berwick-upon-Tweed and Liberal Chief Whip in the Commons, was more circumspect. He agreed with Mr Michael Meadowcroft, the assembly chairman, that inter-party arrangements must follow elections, not precede them.

Dispute centres on whether ex-chairman's actions may endanger franchise renewal

Agreement delays decision on future of deposed TV chief

By Philip Robinson

Mr Peter Cadbury, the deposed chairman of Westward Television, who has in the past used a lion and an elephant in attempts to gain publicity, now seems to have a tiger by the tail.

After reaching an agreement yesterday with the Westward board, Mr Cadbury, a former television producer, must now wait until mid-October to see if he can continue to take part in the running of a television station for which he has worked almost obsessively for the past 20 years.

Although Mr Cadbury has agreed not to challenge the board until an extraordinary meeting on October 17 in Plymouth, and to stay out of the management of the station until then, the issue facing him in October will be ostensibly the same: whether his resuming the chairmanship will endanger the company's franchise, which is due for renewal in December.

Lord Harris of Greenwich, the present chairman, a Westward director for 16 months, former minister of state responsible for broadcasting policy for many years, is leading the opposition to him. It was Mr Cadbury who invited Lord Harris to join Westward as part of a move to strengthen the board in the run-up to seeking a franchise renewal.

But in mid-July, their friendship turned sour. On July 14 the board voted by 10 to two with an abstention to dismiss Mr Cadbury as chairman and relieve Lord Harris of his post as deputy chairman.

After more than a month of public debate, an action in the High Court last week



Mr Peter Cadbury: Board challenge delayed.

brought the reasons for the break-up into focus.

In a sworn affidavit Lord Harris says that the issue arose because the board considered Mr Cadbury was no longer conducting himself publicly in a manner appropriate to that of a chairman of a listed public company.

He maintains in particular that Mr Cadbury's involvement of his personal affairs with those of the company made it an almost foregone conclusion that the company would not obtain a renewal of its franchise from the Independent Broadcasting Authority with Mr Cadbury continuing as chairman and head of the company.

Lord Harris maintains that in a press release issued on Westward newspaper Mr Cadbury has complained of police pressure and criticised the chief Constable of Devon and Cornwall.

Mr Cadbury is due to appear at Barnstable magistrates' court

on October 6 charged with wasting police time.

He had also written a letter earlier this year to the managing director of the company requesting that a television interview with the chief constable be used for his own purposes and had issued instructions as chairman to the editor of the company's daily current affairs programme that he was to be advised before any appearance on the programme.

"This manifestly was an abuse of his position and a serious infringement of editorial impartiality in the news media," he said.

But the board, which was attempting by Mr Cadbury to influence programme content, Lord Harris said.

However, Mr Cadbury maintains in his affidavit that in the past 20 years he has not been involved with the news coverage programmes "save on this and one other occasion".

He said that to suggest he was seeking to prevent the proper presentation of the news was unfounded.

Mr Cadbury said that he had intended to let the board see the press release which related to his reasons for selling his 52m Lyneham estate in Devon and moving elsewhere, but it was sent out in error.

Mr Cadbury says that the press release was used as a convenient peg on which to hang the dismissal and that the real dispute was between himself and the board over the issue of personalities between Lord Harris and myself and a degree of personal resentment with the board at proposals for restructuring the company's management, especially the operations of the studios, which were opposed by managing director Mr Ronald Perry.

At the end of July Mr Cadbury began fighting to resume his seat on the board. Having secured support of the majority of voting shares, he claims to speak for 55 per cent, he lodged with the board a requisition of special notice seeking an extraordinary meeting of the shareholders at which he intended to vote Lord Harris out of five other directors off the board and subsequently re-appoint himself as chairman and Lord Harris as his deputy.

The board said the meeting could be held on October 17. But the board, which was attempting by Mr Cadbury to influence programme content, Lord Harris said.

The meeting, called by the TBA, is regarded as an important prelude to awarding the franchise, which will run for eight years starting at the end of 1981.

So Mr Cadbury requisitioned an earlier meeting due to be held at the Carlton Tower Hotel in London, at 1.30 pm today. Lord Harris said the board would not recognize the meeting. Mr Cadbury issued a writ asking the High Court to decide which meeting should be valid. Lord Harris laid down a notice of motion asking the High Court to prevent the meeting.

Mr Justice Dillon last week allowed the meeting to take place, but said that if the two parties could not work together a receiver and manager would have to be put in to run Westward until the long-term composition of the board was resolved.

Neither party wants an outside manager because they feel it would probably mean the end of the franchise. Then at the weekend moves were made behind the scenes by Lord Harris.

As a result, on Monday, when Lord Harris's merchant bankers, Hambros, and solicitors, Coward Chance, were due to decide whether to lodge an appeal against the High Court decision and whether to seek an injunction to prevent today's meeting, pending appeal, they were talking with Mr Cadbury's solicitors, Forsyte Kertman.

After a day-and-a-half of talks, Mr Cadbury has said he will proceed with today's meeting, but will not put any resolutions passed until October 17. Lord Harris has said no appeal would be lodged.

Dounreay director angered by 'Panorama'

From Ronald Faux
Sturro

Mr Clifford Blumfield, director of the Dounreay nuclear power development establishment in Scotland, said yesterday that he had been "disgusted" by the BBC television programme *Panorama*, which described the loss of two fuel pins containing plutonium at Dounreay in 1973 and 1977.

He accused the programme makers of failing to put a balance into it and of ignoring the many achievements at Dounreay. He said the BBC had refused to let him see the programme before it was broadcast, although it dealt with a complex and highly technical subject.

"When they first approached us to make this film we understood that the aim was to do the myths about nuclear energy and the folk lore that developed over the years, soon became obvious to me that they were quickening and doubted that what they were going to do would be what I said they were going to do," Mr Blumfield said.

Against his better judgment and on advice from the Atomic Energy Authority, he refused to cooperate with *Panorama* team, but said he had been horrified by results.

"We have achieved enormous developments here as far as reactor safety and general technology are concerned. I hoped that the film would dispel some of the myth and show the extent of our knowledge."

Mr Blumfield understood that further "revelation" would be made in a radio newspaper today about a "bomb" discovered in bushes used to transport Dounreay workers from the site.

"The extent of this was fact equivalent to the radio you get from a square inch of ground from a one-tonne radiation source. These stories are a great disservice to industry."

Editor replies: Mr Ro Bolton, editor of *Panorama* said last night: "Panorama" showed Dounreay safety precautions and put forward arguments for the continuation of the experimental work being carried out there (a *ST* Reporter writes).

"No accusations were made in the programme to which Blumfield or his technical staff had not had the chance to reply on the air," Mr Bolton said.

Liberal MPs are united on Nato

From George Clark
Political Correspondent
Blackpool

Liberal MPs will be united at the Liberal Party annual conference in their opposition to a policy of unilateral nuclear disarmament and withdrawal from Nato.

Mr Alan Beith, MP for Berwick-upon-Tweed, the Liberal Chief Whip, announced the united front yesterday after a meeting called by Mr David Steel, the Liberal leader, to discuss the strategy of MPs towards conference resolutions. The conference opened today.

It appears that Mr Steel received an assurance that they will all appeal to the conference delegates to vote for the second of two options that will be presented to the conference tomorrow.

The resolution will condemn military aggression but state that the best guarantee of world security is one of "general and complete disarmament under" effective international control. It also reaffirms the Liberal Party's continued support for Nato as the best immediate means of protecting the democracies of Europe.

The party will be asked to support, subject to any arms limitations agreements, the de-escalation of Nato of the latest tactical nuclear weapons and be asked to urge the European allies to bear their fair share

BR ponders options in hotel sales

By Michael Bailey
Transport Correspondent

British Rail is considering the sale of its 29 famous hotels, including Charing Cross Hotel in London, Glenaeles in Scotland. Mr Michael Bosworth, deputy chairman of BR and chairman of the hotels subsidiary, said last night.

But he described the "preliminary" reports that the hotels might all be sold to Arab interests for an estimated £60m. "We have not yet reached the point of preparing a prospectus or even making a valuation," he said.

Mr Bosworth emphasised that sale of all the hotels together was not what British Rail wanted, and that if it happened it would be force majeure in the face of the board's rapidly growing deficit, expected to reach £50m to £80m this year rather than the earlier plans for selling the hotels subsidiary to private interests.

The plans called for a flexible policy of partnerships with private sector hotel groups and financial institutions.

The 20,000-ton vessel has not been granted an export licence to allow it to leave the Swan Hunter yard at Wallsend, on the Tyne, where it was built. That is in line with the Foreign Office's agreement to suspend sales of military equipment to Iran.

Swan Hunter confirmed that the final £10m payment for the vessel was made on April 25.

The Kharg's crew have been standing by on Tyne for months but they are expected to return to Iran tomorrow. An Iranian Embassy spokesman said yesterday: "We do not know how long they will stay here, so they are going home. When the time comes, they will come back."

He confirmed that court action was being considered. "Our solicitor is working on this," he said.

But the Foreign Office said there had no information on any possible legal action.

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Antiques seen as antidote to plastic age

By Martin Huckerby

People wanted an antidote to "the plastic and silicon chip age," Mrs Margaret Thatcher said yesterday when opening the Burlington House Fair at the Royal Academy in London.

"In this country we have beautiful objects of all kinds, treasures that will endure and reminders of the achievements of past ages. People will always want to live with something whose beauty exceeds its utilitarian value," the Prime Minister said.

Mrs Thatcher believed that the creative talents that produced the objects on display were still present in Britain.

The art and antique dealers' fair is a combination of the Grosvenor House antique dealers' fair and the more recent Burlington fine art fair.

Portrait miniatures of Napoleon and Josephine, complete with hair, and a Delftware handwarmer in the shape of a book "to be used in cold churches" were among the pieces at the fair standing alongside porcelain lent by the Queen and by Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother.

London Diary, page 14

Iran threatens to sue over embargoed vessel

The Iranian Government may go to law to obtain possession of its 540m ton supply ship, the Kharg.

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Tory economic policy in tatters, MP says

By Our Political Reporter

The Government's economic policy was now in tatters and it must concede that the monetarist experiment had failed, Dr David Owen, opposition spokesman on energy and MP for Plymouth, Devonport, said last night.

"Since the only justification for the present misery of more than two million unemployed is the monetarist policy, it is time to change their mind within a month," he said.

The decision has yet to be ratified by the full national executive, Dr Stephen Haseler, chairman

Labour dissidents scorn threat of expulsion

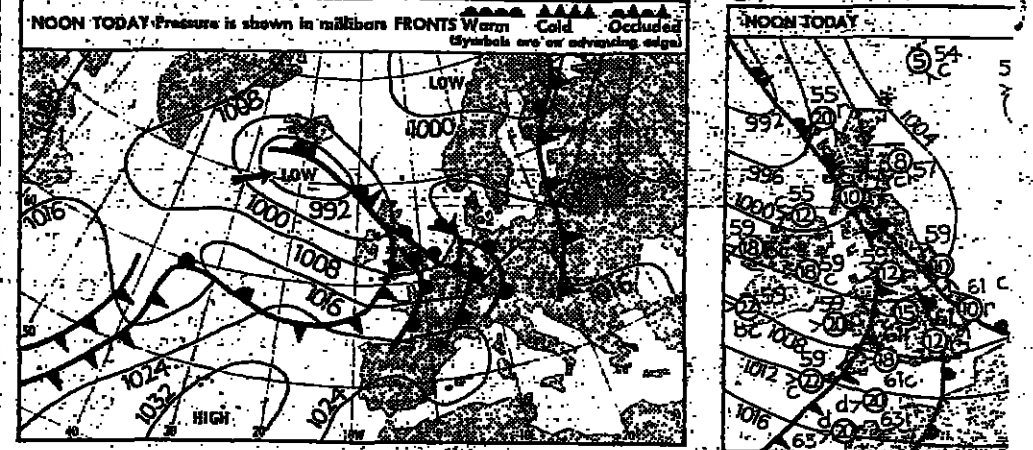
By Michael Hatfield
Political Reporter

The Labour Party's dissident Social Democratic Alliance made clear last night that it intended to field rival candidates against the party in the next general election unless there was a swing back to what it called "the moderate view."

Labour's organization committee has warned alliance members "planning to stand against party candidates that they will be expelled if they do not change their mind within a month."

The decision has yet to be ratified by the full national executive, Dr Stephen Haseler, chairman

Weather forecast and recordings



NOON TODAY	Pressure	Temp	Wind	Cloud	Precip
London	1012	15	SW	100	0.0
Edinburgh	1010	12	SW	100	0.0
Belfast	1008	10	SW	100	0.0
Cardiff	1011	14	SW	100	0.0
Manchester	1013	16	SW	100	0.0
Birmingham	1014	17	SW	100	0.0
London	1012	15	SW	100	0.0
Edinburgh	1010	12	SW	100	0.0
Belfast	1008	10	SW	100	0.0
Cardiff	1011	14	SW	100	0.0
Manchester	1013	16	SW	100	0.0
Birmingham	1014	17	SW	100	0.0

Today	Pressure	Temp	Wind	Cloud	Precip
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Cardiff	1011	14	SW	100	0.0
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Cardiff	1011	14	SW	100	0.0
Manchester	1013	16	SW	100	0.0
Birmingham	1014	17	SW	100	0.0

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Rugby captain's denial over injury

From Arthur Osman
Stafford

In 20 years of playing club rugby, Gordon Doble, captain of Wolverhampton first XV, said yesterday, he had never come across anyone who wanted to "incapacitate or flatten" an opposing player.

He told a jury at Stafford Crown Court that he had never known anyone wanting to put another out of the game, or to disable him.

Mr Doble, cross-examined by Mr Anthony Barker, for the prosecution, was asked if there was a practice that some players used for incapacitating an opposing player who was playing well. Mr Doble, younger brother of the late Sam Doble, the former England full back, said: "I have heard of it, I do not know any players who would do it."

Mr Doble, aged 30, of Pendeford Avenue, Tettenhall, Wolverhampton, has pleaded not guilty to causing grievous

bodily harm by assault on Anthony Higley, aged 23, of Offmore Road, Kidderminster, Hereford and Worcester, who was a member of the Stourbridge first XV, a former England colts captain.

It was alleged that during a match between Wolverhampton and Stourbridge last December Mr Doble, playing No 8 against Mr Higley, the Stourbridge No 8, twisted Mr Higley's head back and punched him in the left eye, causing him to lose the sight of the eye.

Mr Doble said he had forgotten about an incident earlier last season when the two clubs met at Stourbridge and a Wolverhampton player had serious damage done to his teeth by Mr Higley during an accidental clash.

Questioned by Mr Brian Escott QC, for the defence, Mr Doble said he had no grudge against the Stourbridge team or Mr Higley, whom he did not know.

He added: "I did not cause

his injury. I did not strike him. The first I knew of his injury was at a line-out on the other side of the pitch, when our attention was drawn to the fact that he was injured."

Mr Doble said Mr Higley had had possession of the ball at the beginning of a ruck but he himself had no physical contact with him during it.

Some days later he learned that it was thought he was responsible for the injury. "As far as I was concerned, what Mr Higley said about me was untrue, so I said he was lying."

Mr Escott QC said: "It is suggested you decided to disable this player because he was playing well."

Mr Doble replied: "Rubbish."

Would you countenance such a thing in yourself, or anyone else?

Mr Peter Williams, of Shrewsbury, the referee, said: "It was the clearest of a derby game. I have referred."

The trial continues today.

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At the resorts

24 hours to 6 pm, September

At the resorts

24 hours to 6 pm, September

At the resorts

24 hours to 6 pm, September

HOME NEWS

Civil Service morale under strain in face of criticisms and cuts

By Peter Hemmings

Serious concern has been expressed privately by senior officials in Whitehall that the Civil Service, particularly in its middle and lower ranks, is facing the strong possibility of a severe collapse in morale and effectiveness.

Among factors mentioned as contributory causes are public and parliamentary criticism, manpower cuts, planned changes in the system of pay and pensions and a slowdown in promotion prospects. A particularly potent element in the decline of morale is judged to be the antipathy displayed by some ministers towards civil servants as a breed.

The unfavourable attitude of the Prime Minister, although he has not been mentioned by name even in the most confidential of internal Whitehall correspondence, towards the worth of a large part of the public service is seen by many civil servants as one of the main stimulants of the malaise.

Some permanent secretaries believe that what they regard as the Cabinet's commendable efforts to streamline the central government machine by making it more efficient and economy-minded could be jeopardised by avoidable resentment on the

part of civil servants who have come to feel that ministers regard them as objects of little value, delaying the country's economic recovery through the resources they consume.

Feelings shared by many in the senior ranks of the Civil Service have been expressed by Sir Frank Cooper, Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Defence, Whitehall's largest employer and biggest spender, in a private letter to Sir Derek Rayner. The latter is the joint managing director of the Civil Service and the Prime Minister's adviser on the elimination of government waste, who has been leading the drive for improved efficiency.

In his letter to Sir Derek, which is part of a continuing correspondence, Sir Frank expresses two possible remedies for the malaise. First, ministers should praise the work of their officials publicly where praise is merited.

Secondly, high performance by individual civil servants and those undertaking especially demanding tasks should be recognised by a system of special payments within the hierarchy of career grades and it more efficient and economy-minded could be jeopardised by avoidable resentment on the

Unions unite for battle over wage restraint

By Paul Routledge

Civil Service union leaders are making confidential preparations for a conflict with the Government over pay this winter.

Seven unions have united to create a central planning committee to coordinate industrial action that may be mounted against the Cabinet's tough line on wage restraint in the public sector.

It will meet next week to review options for resistance to the Government's decision to fix an "arbitrary" salary rise for 650,000 white-collar civil servants. Five main areas of action, from propaganda to industrial action, are being examined.

Unions in the Civil Service have been asked to consider the implications of a campaign of "general and selective" industrial action, which it is clearly recognized could result in large-scale suspensions of Government staff.

The coordinating committee is made up of one representative of each of the main unions,

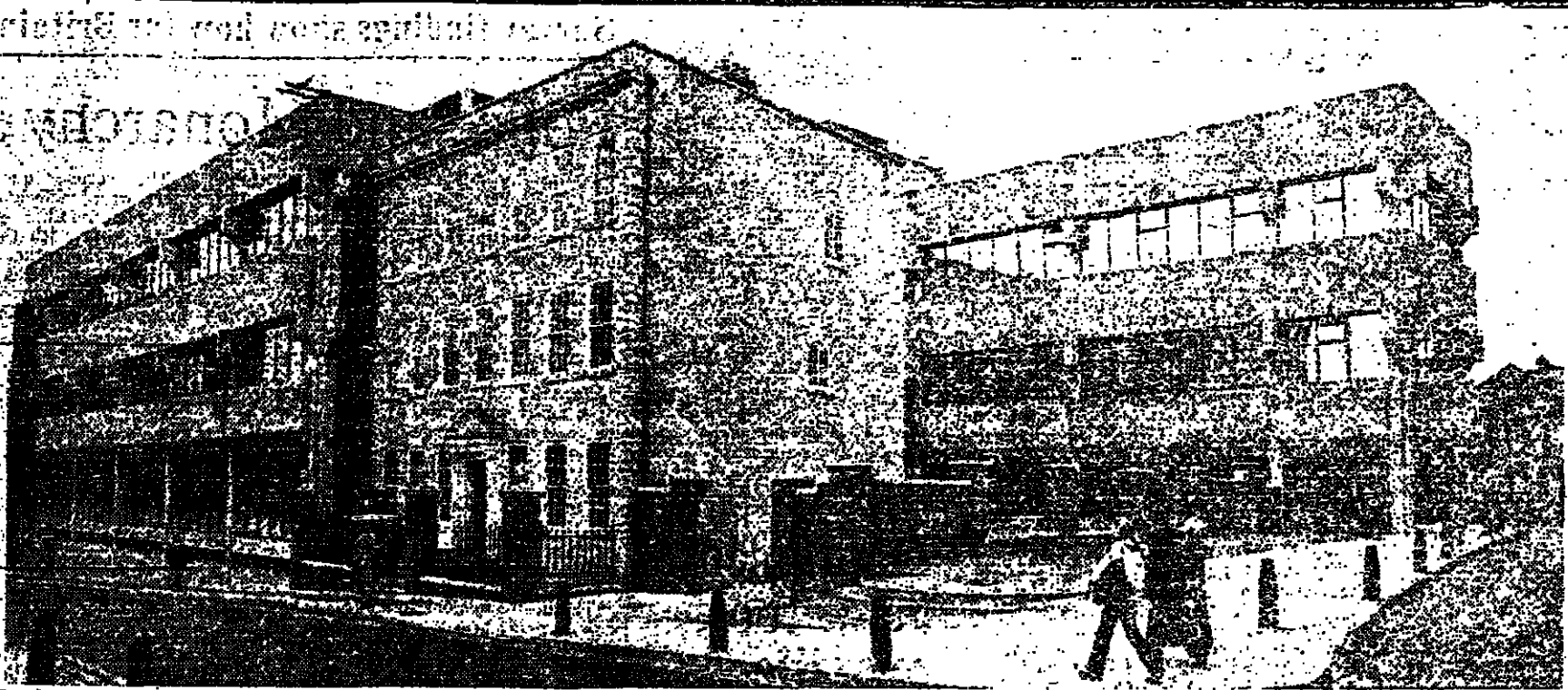
the Civil Service Union, the Inland Revenue Staffs Federation, the Civil and Public Services Association, the Society of Civil and Public Servants, the Institution of Professional Civil Servants, the Association of Government Supervisors and Radio Officers, and the Prison Officers' Association.

Meeting under "straightforward terms of reference", it is to consider details of a campaign of industrial action and make recommendations to the union side's main policy committee "for implementation".

Each union has also been asked to examine urgently its funds available.

Finally, the planning committee is to consider whether the TUC should be brought into any campaign.

The Civil Service militancy initiative is gaining ground unexpectedly, early in the staff are not due for their next increase until April 1, but the industrial action preparations come after a warning from Lord Soames, Lord President of the Council, that cash limits will be rigorously enforced next winter.



The modern telephone exchange in Gloucester is an inappropriate neighbour for this handsome older building. The council now thinks it was a mistake.

When development spoils the charm of centuries past

The trouble with the planning system is that it cannot prevent bad architecture. Mr Peter Price, Secretary of the Gloucester Civic Trust, observes: "No government or local authority can force a developer to employ a good architect."

In the past two decades there have been several developments in this historic cathedral city that should never have been allowed.

Not all are as hideous as the college of technology which confronts the ruins of medieval Greyfriars; some are pleasant and popular, such as the Kings Square shopping precinct.

But together they have combined to destroy much of the charm, character, and mystery that are the legacy of past centuries.

The process began nearly twenty years ago with the publication of a plan for the renewal of the city centre by the eminent architect, Geoffrey Jellicoe. That was followed by

The Government, in a draft circular to local authorities last month made proposals for speeding planning procedures and reducing what it saw as bureaucratic and unnecessary delays. They met with warm approval from the building industry and qualified enthusiasm from architects and disarray from local authorities and conservation groups, and outright hostility from the Royal Town Planning Institute and the National and Local Government Officers' Association.

The present system of control is said by its defenders to have prevented the excesses that would have resulted from un-

controlled development and to have helped to preserve the character of towns, villages and individual buildings.

But those who regard the system as cumbersome are entitled also to question its effectiveness. Contemporary Britain is perhaps less ugly than it might be, but certainly uglier than it should be. The planners have made appalling mistakes in promoting destructive and unpopular redevelopment and in failing to guard against unwelcome change and intrusion. In the first of an occasional series, JOHN YOUNG describes some obvious and other less well known examples.

The designation of two big areas in Eastgate and Kings Square for comprehensive redevelopment.

The sites were acquired by developers, Land Improvements Ltd and the Norwich Union Insurance Group. Two large shopping precincts were completed in the early 1970s.

Mr Keith Beaumont, the council's assistant planning officer, says: "I think everyone would agree that neither is a particularly distinguished design. Certainly the architecture could have been better. But on the other hand they are functional, they work."

It is also true to say that Gloucester, as a whole, "works". As a relatively small

provincial city, with a population of under 100,000, it has been notably successful in attracting industry and commerce and in diversifying its economic base, which at one time was heavily dependent on a few big firms.

In fairness to the council it has become much more conservation-conscious in recent

years. In conjunction with the trust, it has established a civic design committee, to which important planning applications are automatically sent for comment.

Mr Beaumont says: "We are lucky in that there is not the total conflict between the conservationists and the council that you find in some places."

Mr Price agrees. "We are by no means critical of everything the city does. We have a good relationship, and have had for some years."

Nonetheless, the damage cannot be undone. The next battle is likely to be over the redevelopment of the former docks, where the British Waterways Board is said to be anxious to demolish several impressive warehouses.

The council and the trust are expected to press for restoration. A victory for them would go some way to improve Gloucester's badly dented reputation.

Drug addict claims £10,000 from NHS

By Lucy Hodges

An ex-serviceman who claims he has lost 25 years of his life as well as his wife and his business because of addiction to amphetamines is seeking the health service for £10,000 in compensation.

Mr Robert Edwick, aged 57, says in a letter to the Mersey Regional Health Authority that he was put on a course of Dexedrine tablets for depression in 1954. "For six years I took these tablets and became utterly addicted to them."

"But when the awful dangers were realised by the British Medical Association, doctors

and hospital consultants were advised and warned to cease or dramatically reduce issuing prescriptions."

Mr Edwick, who is being supported in his claim by the Citizens' Commission on Human Rights, a Scientology-backed organization, then took to stealing and forging prescriptions to get the drug.

Before 1960 he had been able to buy the amphetamines in chemist shops after the drug was initially prescribed at Mosley Hill Hospital.

After serving nine prison sentences Mr Edwick had an operation to help him, but it was unsuccessful and he

eventually returned to drugs. By that time he had lost his friends, his job and his marriage.

"He is now unemployed, and is officially prescribed eight to 10 Dexedrine tablets a day and gets a war pension disability allowance."

Mersey health authority said they were writing to Mr Edwick to explain that while they were sorry to hear of his deterioration in health there was no evidence to suggest the drugs were improperly prescribed. Complaints should be made within three years of treatment, not after 26 years.

Prizes for local councils in energy-saving scheme

By Christopher Warman

Local government, which spends an estimated £1,000m each year on energy, is to be challenged to make savings through an award scheme announced yesterday.

With prizes worth £4,000, Tesco Stores Ltd, which pays nearly £7m in rates, launched the scheme with the support of local authority associations and the Local Authorities' Manage-

ment Services and Computer Committee.

It is estimated that the cost of energy for an average county council or big city authority is about £7m a year, and about £150,000 for an average district council.

Launching the scheme, Mr Francis Krejsa, Tesco property director, said his group had saved more than £1.3m last year on energy and this had played an important part in its efforts to hold consumer prices.

In brief

Factory farming defended

The National Farmers' Union yesterday replied to animal welfare critics by publishing a pamphlet in which it states that intensive factory farming is humane and efficient.

Mr Alan Jackson, deputy president of the union, told a press conference that implementing suggestions by campaigners would force up prices.

Magistrates told of 'animal Belsen'

Frederick Lane, aged 55, of Church Lane, Arnold, Nottingham, turned his home into an "animal Belsen", Nottingham magistrates were told yesterday. He was fined £200, with £210 costs, and banned from keeping a dog for 10 years after being found guilty of parrot and poisoning seven dogs.

Union leader cleared

Robert Tomlins, a leader of the National Graphical Association, was cleared by magistrates at Wolverhampton yesterday of using threatening behaviour on a picket line. Mr Tomlins, of Beverley Close, Bedford, was alleged to have shouted "kill the scabs" in a disturbance outside the offices of the Express and Star newspaper.

Ploughman's feat

Mr John Shave, farm foreman for F. and R. Kemp Ltd, of East Harling, Norfolk, claimed a new world ploughing marathon record of 149 hours 37 minutes yesterday.

His sponsor will pay £1,600 to charities.

First-class conductors

The Post Office today issued stamps which honour the following British conductors: Sir Henry Wood (12p); Sir Thomas Beecham (13p); Sir Malcolm Sargent (13p) and Sir John Barbirolli (17p).

Early Titan on loan

An early work by Titian, "Portrait of a Young Man", has been lent to the National Gallery for a year by Lord Halifax. The painting, dating from about 1515, goes on show today.

Radio strike goes on

Production and engineering staff at Capital Radio, in London, decided yesterday to continue their strike over pay. The station is still broadcasting.

Cannabis inquiry

British customs investigators flew to The Netherlands yesterday in connection with two finds of cannabis resin on the south coast, worth a total of about £3m.

Refugee student grant

From next Monday refugees living in Britain will be entitled to the same student award benefits as home students when taking degree courses.

ENERGY BLUEPRINT NO. 9

PLANNED EFFICIENCY AND ECONOMY IN THE USE OF ELECTRICITY

All-electric hospital shows the way ahead.

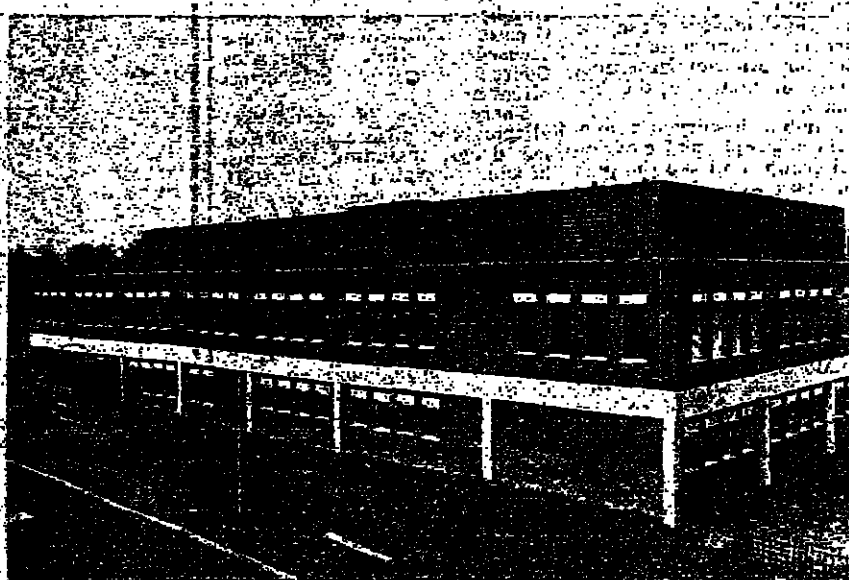
In the search for low-energy, high-efficiency buildings of the future, Britain's first all-electric hospital is giving an important lead.

Conceived as an innovative project required to meet normal DHSS standards for reliability and costs, St John's Hospital is a 120-bed geriatric unit in Peterborough. The low-energy design incorporates high levels of thermal insulation and heat recovery. Annual energy consumption for space heating and mechanical ventilation of some 280 kWh/m² is predicted - less than half the estimate for a conventional design.

Long Life

Considering that hospitals are long-life buildings in continuous use for at least 60 years, the choice of energy source is an important factor in their design. It was to obtain working experience with the all-electric concept that the St John's Hospital design was proceeded with.

Underfloor heating is used generally to satisfy the building fabric heat loss at all times. The associated high levels of thermal insulation have more than halved the fabric heat loss expected in normal hospital design. The standards provided being well in excess of current Building Regulations. Integral with it



St John's Hospital, Peterborough. The top-energy design provides high levels of thermal insulation.

are completely sealed, double-glazed windows. These in turn obviously necessitated mechanical ventilation, and it is from the exhaust air handled by this that heat is reclaimed.

The heat recovery system consists of thermal wheels, together with run-around coils in areas where cross-infection was regarded as a risk - in kitchens, toilets, isolation ward and so on. The combined system achieves about 60% sensible heat recovery with capital cost recovered in little more than a year.

Capital Cost

The underfloor heating uses off-peak electricity keeping the hospital at 21°C through the winter. It is specially designed to eliminate electrical interference with electronic medical equipment.

The greatest savings over traditional methods come on capital cost. The plant itself costs less, and there is no need for boiler

houses, flues or large service ducts. And it is these cost savings which allow investment in modern insulation and heat recovery techniques to achieve economical running. Maintenance is cheaper because cleaner electric operation means reduced decoration and cleaning bills. Similarly system maintenance costs less - electric space heating is inherently less prone to breakdown. And the absence of hot radiators is safer for patients, as well as giving maximum useable floor and wall space.

St John's Hospital includes a day clinic, isolation unit, physiotherapy, dentistry and X-ray department. Catering is in an all-electric kitchen which serves the other buildings on site as well - 600 beds and an administration department. So although relatively small, the hospital is representative enough to provide a good test of the system's potential in larger installations. With its performance being monitored by the Electricity Council, the DHSS is confident that the full potential for savings will be made.

For more information tick box No. 1.

A new combination of proven techniques, pioneered in Germany and Switzerland and developed in Britain by the Electricity Supply Industry, can bring energy savings of up to 80% in indoor swimming pool installations. These techniques are now applicable to existing swimming pools as well as the new projects.

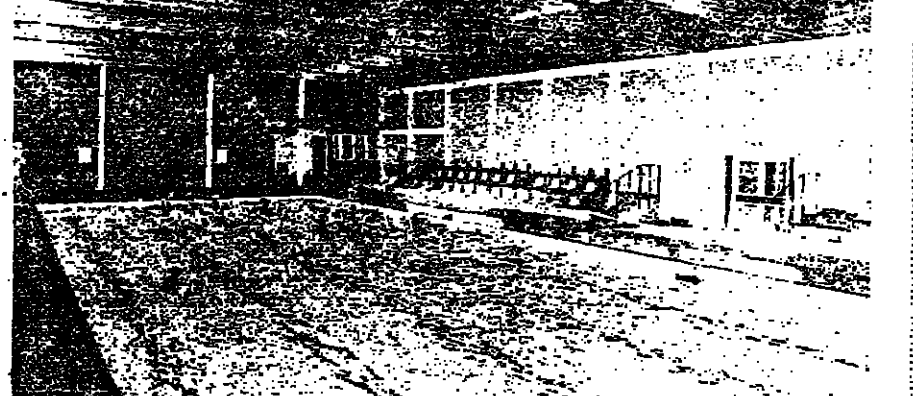
In the face of soaring fuel costs, swimming pools are not the most obvious target for cost-cutting exercises. Offices, shops and factories get far more attention. Yet only rarely can either commerce or industry show the spectacular sort of savings which are now possible, thanks to the application of heat pump heat recovery in indoor pools.

At Aberdeen, the Grampian Regional Council in association with the North of Scotland Hydro-Electric Board have proved these techniques in six swimming pools. Their indoor pool at Tullos has already been operational for over two years, clearly demonstrating that these energy savings are more than a mere possibility.

The key is not only to prevent waste; but also to put the waste process into reverse. This is made possible by a heat pump, which can recover heat normally wasted in both the air and water leaving the buildings. It can also dehumidify the air in the pool hall. The heat obtained can then be re-used. This heat recovery technique can achieve 50% savings in the total fuel and energy costs, compared with correctly operated conventional pools.

At Tullos indoor pool, the savings made are even greater because ozone has been used as the main pool water disinfectant and the potential for cost-cutting through air

Heat recovery system cuts pool heating costs by half.



Tullos... even greater savings.

dehumidification and recirculation is increased to the extent that over 75% of the air can be processed in this way. This in turn brings a significant reduction in the fresh-air heating requirement.

The vastly improved environment created by ozoneisation brings major benefits in its own right. Everyone is familiar with the huge chlorine-laden air of conventional pools halls, and the associated condensation problems. And with the development of

leisure centres, where the pool often shares the building with other facilities like sports halls or cafeterias, these problems loom large.

With ozone water treatment they no longer arise. The better quality pool water means that chlorine eye irritation is avoided. Experience of the higher attendances which result is proof enough of the improved conditions.

For more information tick box No. 2.



Britain's increasing number of potential air conditioning users now have a valuable new guide in their quest for safe, reliable and energy-efficient equipment.

In the 18 months since it was set up, the Air Conditioning Industry Approvals Authority (ACIAA) has tested a number of items of equipment, and has published its first list of those considered worthy of its label of approval - Approved for Safety and Certified for Performance.

Only a manufacturer who has applied for and passed these stringent tests is allowed to display the label which tells you his equipment is approved in this way.

Testing is undertaken by the Electricity Council's internationally recognised Appliance Testing Laboratories (ATL). The ATL are represented on most British Standards technical committees, and are involved in testing work for Government, manufacturers and Electricians Boards - so their new work for the air conditioning industry is backed by sound expertise and long experience.

This symbol points the way to improved air conditioning.

Sponsored by the Air Conditioning Industry Board, the ACIAA was set up in recognition of the overdue need for a set of UK standards in this field. Other countries, where air conditioning has always enjoyed the acceptance now rapidly growing in Britain, have long had such standards. Now British users can feel the same degree of confidence when buying air conditioning, which many consider a vital investment through its contribution to improved comfort and efficiency.

A particularly important part of the approvals list gives the energy-efficiency ratio of the equipment. This expresses the total

energy input compared to the rated output in kW - what you get out for what you put in.

But the thoroughness of the approvals procedure is not limited merely to the testing itself. Written into the scheme is provision for periodic visits to factories for checks on quality control. The point of this testing and approvals procedure has one simple aim - customer confidence in air conditioning equipment which bears the ACIAA label. Approved for Safety and Certified for Performance.

For more information tick box No. 3.

Please send me copies of leaflets/information on the following topics. Please tick as appropriate (UK only).

☐ 1. Heat Recovery

☐ 2. Tullos Pool

☐ 3. Air Conditioning

Please send the coupon to: Colin Sloan, The Electricity Council, 30 Millbank, London SW 14 4RD.

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

POSITION _____

TSP 9

Using our energy can save yours.

PLANELECTRIC

The Electricity Council, England and Wales.

HOME NEWS

Minister for sport urges football clubs to consider ban on the sale of alcohol at grounds

Football clubs should consider banning the sale of alcohol at grounds, Mr Hector Monro, Minister for Sport, said yesterday.

His proposal comes after violence at Oldham and the death of a supporter at Middlesbrough on Saturday.

Mr Monro said that he was disturbed and shocked by the incidents. "We must all pull together to stop this mindless violence but in the final analysis it is football itself which must take the major part in putting its own house in order."

Despite criticism from some quarters, he said, he believed the police were doing an outstanding job in difficult circumstances and under severe provocation.

"Calls for tougher sentences have been made and the Government have ensured that the courts at Oldham and the death of a supporter at Middlesbrough are dealt with in a way which will support the police in their arduous duties."

It was government policy to

increase the provision of attendance centres to deal with young offenders. Since they took office, an additional 17 attendance centres had been started and with eight more due to open shortly there would be a total of 102 centres by the beginning of next month.

"Particular emphasis has been given to increasing the number of centres dealing with offenders in the 17 to 20 age range," Mr Monro said.

The attendance centre order is particularly suitable for these offenders, since it deprives them of their liberty at just that time, Saturday afternoon, when they might otherwise cause trouble at a football match.

Mr Monro said that it was stated at a recent Home Office conference on violence on transport that alcohol greatly contributed to football hooliganism. "I firmly believe this to be the case."

The National Union of Licensed Victuallers said yesterday that it would welcome a

ban on the sale and consumption of alcohol at football grounds.

Murder hunt: Det Chief Supr Raymond Basham, head of Cleveland CID, who is leading the hunt for the killer of Mr Craig French, aged 17, of Billingham, travelled to Nottingham with 10 detectives yesterday.

Mr French died after an incident at the end of Saturday's match between Middlesbrough and Nottingham Forest. He received head injuries.

In Middlesbrough detectives made house-to-house inquiries yesterday to try to trace witnesses. The police said the response to an appeal for witnesses had been good.

Grimsby action: Grimsby Town Football Club said yesterday that any supporters causing trouble or damage at Blundell Park or on away trips would be banned from the ground and all further outings.

The club intends to institute proceedings against any supporter causing damage.



Barry Justice: "three main difficulties"

Depressed actor took own life

Mr Barry Justice, the television actor, aged 39, shot himself two months after joining Exit, the voluntary euthanasia society, an inquest was told yesterday.

The star of *The Pallisers* series left a note saying he had "exercised his inalienable right of choice."

Dr Paul Knapman, the Westminster Coroner, was told by Mr Justice's doctor, Dr Robert Lefever, that the actor had three main difficulties, work, depression and drink.

Mr Justice was particularly concerned about trouble in getting regular employment. He had bouts of depression and would sometimes cry for no apparent reason. Also, over the years, he had bouts of drinking excess alcohol, Dr Lefever said.

Mr Justice had registered with a group which helped people with alcohol difficulties. He was also concerned about the possibility of losing his flat at Stanhope Gardens, South Kensington, London. He was found dead there on August 6 with a shotgun wound in his head.

Mr Nicholas Reed, general secretary of Exit, told the inquest that Mr Justice was not regarded by the group as a typical case. The motive for his death was not counselled by the society.

Dr Ian West, a pathologist, told the court that severe changes found in Mr Justice's liver were consistent with alcoholism. He had a blood alcohol count of 209, and would have been drunk at the time of his death.

Dr Knapman said: "The act was not an act, I do not think, of euthanasia or self-deliverance. It was suicide while suffering from depression." He recorded a verdict that Mr Justice killed himself.

Survey findings show how far Britain's national morale has sunk

Police and Monarchy survive pyre of beliefs

About the only things the British think are right with Britain appear to be the police and the monarchy, according to the findings of the second survey carried out by Opinion Research and Communications for *The Times* and the Committee for Research into Public Attitudes.

Like most foreigners, the great majority of citizens seem to think that our police are wonderful. And the Monarchy is still overwhelmingly approved.

For the rest our morale is depressed and, looking at what we are still more tolerant and polite than other nations, the great majority of Britons have a very low opinion of their island race.

Compared with other leading countries we think that we have:

More strikes
Unions which cooperate less with management
The desire to work less hard
Less pride in our work
Poorer pay for comparable jobs
Less efficient management
Less modern equipment in our factories

Surprising perhaps even more is that our oft-quoted belief in our quality of life and our basic creativity have also taken a tumble.

The depressing examples of the urgency and size of the job which needs to be done to nurse Britain back to economic, moral and philosophical health are among the findings of the survey.

The first survey, which was reported in *The Times* in two parts in June, was an investigation of employee attitudes to the Protestant work ethic and of workers' attitudes to life and opportunities. This survey, based on a national sample of adults, takes the inquiry wider, looking in more detail at the class issue and at our perception of the British in relation to comparable industrial societies.

The picture the British have of the British in the key areas was as follows:

Have more strikes 73
Unions which cooperate less with management 69
The desire to work less hard 67
Less pride in our work 65
Poorer pay for comparable jobs 65
Less efficient management 64
Less modern machinery in our factories 57

The only two criteria which showed a class sense of pride were:

Have a better police force 83
Are more tolerant and polite 54
Somewhere in between, where the grey areas were, there was not a majority for self-censorship, nor yet majority for self-praise. This includes the much vaunted "quality of life" so often praised by expatriate Americans, national pride, creativity and efficiency of the Government.

Two further questions underlined how very far our national morale has sunk. One was concerned with industrial and economic problems. To avoid bias, some of the statements considered were put in a positive sense (ie, Britain makes better quality products than she did 25 years ago) and others in a negative way (Britain is the least efficient industrialized nation in Europe).

It did not in any real way alter the generally gloomy view we take of ourselves and our affairs.

The second question was concerned with more with pride and morale and the will to work (another dimension of the first survey, but with the viewpoint of adults as a whole rather than workers only). With one exception (that people are not resigned to becoming the "poor man" of Europe) it was again gloomy.

However, when one turns away from economic endeavour and success towards values and qualities, the story is rather different. It is clear that most people still have faith in Britain as a caring society and one which adheres to individual freedom and respect for law.

Q: Turning aside from work, would you say whether Britain is a good, reasonable or a bad country for the following things:

The police 83
Freedom for the individual 55
The health service 46
Tolerance and the respect for the rights of others 46
Caring for the old and sick 40
Disposing of the low educational system 34
The political system 23
The class division and snobbery 9

It is interesting that class division and snobbery, the educational system and the political system come in for the highest criticism. In the first survey, taken in a work context, class distinction came very low down the scale and was clearly not considered a major problem or priority by workers generally in relation to industry's other difficulties. This is confirmed in the above table by the fact that a majority think the country reasonable or good in the context of class.

Further questions suggested a somewhat contradictory attitude to class and snobbery. Though condemning it, this is by no means unusual in taking the temperature of public opinion. Men and women can quite happily hold two opposing points of view at the same time, producing one in response to one set of stimuli and the other when thoughts at the back of his consciousness are prodded into the open.

In this national sample of the adult population the aim was to go more deeply into the attitudes of class, knowledge of class and class identification.

The data suggest three interesting conclusions:

One: There is a tendency to class mobility. ("My parents were lower in class position than myself, but my children will be higher than I am.")

Two: There is a general view that class does have an influence on social life, on getting a good job, on getting promotion and getting children to a good school. (The children of other words, the notion of class distinction, still lives.)

Three: In practice people are more likely to be in the present class system than against it, and despite the majority view that class distinction does work to disadvantage in the ways mentioned above, there is no majority in favour of sweeping it away.

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The one exception is thought to be getting to be a union official.

Areas of life where it is thought a class person belongs to its important:

Q: Would you like to see the class system in Britain swept away?

Completely true 18
Partially true 53
Not at all true 26
Don't know 3

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Man dies in remand cell fire

A man on remand was found dead yesterday in his smoke-filled cell at Armley Jail, Leeds.

Trevor Baird, aged 29, who faced charges of attempted abduction, assault, burglary and theft of a car, was due to appear before Huddersfield magistrates on Friday for criminal proceedings.

The Huddersfield-born man had barricaded his cell door with a table and bed. His death was a copy of that of another Huddersfield man, Stephen Anderson, who was found dead in a smoke-filled cell at Risley Remand Centre, Warrington, in July.

Anderson had been jailed for life 24 hours earlier after his part in the murder of two women at the Boarded Barn mansion in Cheshire.

Mr Baird, of no fixed address, was arrested in June after an alleged attempt to kidnap a girl aged nine. He was remanded by magistrates on September 5.

In 1975 he was given a five-year sentence for rape, robbery, burglary and possessing a firearm. He was released in September, 1978, and last May was given a conditional discharge for burglary.

'One push of button' idea for Welsh viewers

By Kenneth Gosling

Lord Thomson of Monifieth, deputy chairman and chairman designate of the Independent Broadcasting Authority, spoke yesterday on the question of television programmes in Welsh.

The IBA and the BBC had a duty to cooperate to provide the best possible Welsh language service, conscious that the public interest overrode rivalries, he said.

Replying to members of the Broadcasting Press Guild, whom he was addressing in London, he said the idea being explored at the moment is that the expanded Welsh language programmes at peak hours should be on two channels, partly Channel Four (due to begin in two years) and partly on BBC 2. It would mean one button-push for the Welsh language viewer in an evening.

"But to make it simple and effective requires very detailed scheduling in advance between the BBC and Channel Four; it is what we have got to work on. It is a new development and not an easy development."

"The decision here is not for the broadcasting organizations but a highly political decision for Parliament, and if by a

majority they were to feel it had to be done on one channel, then of course the IBA would do it."

But on the purely broadcasting aspects, the best judgment one can make of the overall interest of those watching television in Wales is that to do it in this way is the best mix.

Lord Thomson said the award of new independent television contracts would be announced on December 28. 46-day prediction: Mr Gwynfor Evans, Plaid Cymru president, who has said he is prepared to starve to death over the issue, said yesterday that his ordeal would last about 40 days (the Press Association reports).

He plans to begin his fast, taking water only on October 6. SNP "solidarity": Scottish National Party members are to be asked to take part in an act of self-denial on October 6 (our Edinburgh Correspondent writes).

The party president, Mr William Wolfe, said yesterday that he would put it to the national executive this week. The 40,000 members would be asked to deny themselves something or send a contribution to Plaid Cymru.

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KLM's pipeline to the Gulf flows seven days a week.

from:-

MONDAY

Heathrow
Gatwick
Southampton
Birmingham
East Midlands
Cardiff
Norwich
Manchester
Leeds/Bradford
Teesside
Newcastle
Glasgow
Aberdeen
Edinburgh
Cork
Shannon

TUESDAY

Heathrow
Gatwick
Birmingham
Norwich
Manchester
Hull
Shannon

WEDNESDAY

Heathrow
Gatwick
Southampton
Birmingham
East Midlands
Cardiff
Norwich
Manchester
Leeds/Bradford
Teesside
Newcastle
Glasgow
Aberdeen
Edinburgh
Cork
Shannon

THURSDAY

Heathrow
Gatwick
Southampton
Birmingham
East Midlands
Cardiff
Norwich
Manchester
Leeds/Bradford
Teesside
Newcastle
Glasgow
Aberdeen
Edinburgh
Cork
Shannon

FRIDAY

Heathrow
Gatwick
Southampton
Birmingham
East Midlands
Cardiff
Norwich
Manchester
Leeds/Bradford
Teesside
Newcastle
Glasgow
Aberdeen
Edinburgh
Cork
Shannon

SATURDAY

Heathrow
Gatwick
Southampton
Birmingham
East Midlands
Cardiff
Norwich
Manchester
Leeds/Bradford
Teesside
Newcastle
Glasgow
Aberdeen
Edinburgh
Cork
Shannon

SUNDAY

Heathrow
Gatwick
Southampton
Birmingham
East Midlands
Cardiff
Norwich
Manchester
Leeds/Bradford
Teesside
Newcastle
Glasgow
Aberdeen
Edinburgh
Cork
Shannon

£8m extension for airport is approved

Manchester airport's £8m extension into the Bollin Valley so that wide-bodied jets can use the airport was approved yesterday by Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment.

At a public inquiry last February, local people and environmental groups opposed the plan for an 800ft extension into the picturesque north Cheshire valley.

Mr Kenneth Franklin, chairman of Manchester Airport Authority, last night welcomed the "astounding news" and said: "This decision will mean hundreds of extra jobs at the airport. More maintenance staff will be needed and there will be a big expansion of freight. It will have a domino effect throughout the region."

A total of 131 acres will be compulsorily purchased. A 360ft embankment will be built 82ft above the valley floor and the river Bollin will be diverted.

Seven detectives face drug summonses

Seven detectives, six from Huddershire and one from Greater Manchester, were accused at Hull Magistrates Court yesterday of drug offences.

There were 25 summonses alleging the misuse of police powers, including cannabis, heroin, morphine and LSD, including a person in possession and supply of drugs, and inciting a person to buy drugs.

The officers named in the summonses were Det Chief Inspector Maurice Garmston, aged 42, of Park Lane; Det Sergeant Michael Lord, aged 44, of St Margaret's Avenue, both of Cotingham; and Det Constables Ian Davidson, aged 31, of Willerby Road, Philip Burton, aged 33, of Newbold, Sutton, and Michael Atkin, aged 26, of Norgate Avenue, Andrew Abbot, aged 33, of Riversdale Road, all Hull; and Det Sergeant Donald Robertson, aged 35, of Seal Road, Bramhall.

'Unprovable' nuclear shelter claims are criticized

By Peter Evans
Home Affairs Correspondent

Some advertisements are making highly speculative and unprovable claims about the ability of nuclear shelters to provide effective protection. The Advertising Standards Authority says in its latest case report.

Citing details of three complaints that were upheld, the report says: "The authority noted with approval the recent decision made by media organizations to advise their members to exercise caution when accepting advertisements for nuclear shelters pending an investigation by the Home Office."

The Home Office is examining types of shelters so that it can advise the public about suitable designs. The authority considers that if Home Office approval is given to such

products future advertisements should be restricted to specification details.

The authority was responding to a complaint by a member of the public to a press advertisement by Drasa, of Broxbourne, Hertfordshire, headed "Protect Your Family" on the ground that the advertisement exploited fear of nuclear war.

The authority also upheld complaints about two advertisements claiming that a nuclear shelter could "assure your own family survival".

One of the claims was in a leaflet by the Nuclear Attack Protection and Safety Company, of Abingdon, Oxfordshire.

The second claim was in a press advertisement by the Nuclear Fall-Out Shelter Company, of Bristol.

Courage in old age deserves a bequest of practical help

Lt. Gen. Sir Brian Horrocks

"Just as I am proud of our soldiers, I salute the fortitude of old people battling against very difficult housing often condemned to live in lonely solitude."

When I am no longer alive I want my support to continue, and it will do so through Help the Aged whose flats and Day Centres are doing so much to give back the happiness that should be part of old age. I am glad, too, that they send food and other aid to some of the world's desperately hungry people. I have seen the near starvation they endure.

Gifts to charities are exempt from Capital Transfer Tax even if a donor dies within a year or makes a bequest on death the exemption limit is now £200,000.

Commemorate someone dear to you now. £150 inscribes a name on the dedication plaque of a day centre in memory of a loved one. Your family name or your own name can also be commemorated.

May we send details to you or your advisers. Please write to: The Hon. Treasurer, the Rt. Hon. Lord Maybray-King, Help the Aged, Room 791, 32 Dover Street, London W1A 2AP. £100 names a hospital bed overseas.

Catch the plane that catches the plane from Amsterdam

مركزاً من لاصح

WEST EUROPE

Non-aligned nations move to avert East-West clash at Madrid conference on European security

Madrid, Sept. 9—Neutral and non-aligned nations moved swiftly here today to head off a threatening clash between East and West at preparations for the second review of the 35-nation Helsinki agreement of 1975.

The preparatory session opened in low-key fashion with no public hint of controversy. But senior officials said there could be serious trouble ahead in settling conference procedures for the main meeting which opens on November 11.

The United States and its Nato allies expect the Soviet Union to press for a timetable that would limit discussion on issues such as Afghanistan and human rights.

The nine neutral and non-aligned participants, led by Austria, met privately soon after the opening ceremony to begin framing a compromise formula to bridge procedural differences between the 17 Western governments and the seven-member Soviet bloc.

"It is clear that both sides are looking to us to suggest a way out and we shall have to respond," a senior neutral delegate said.

All European nations, except Albania, are taking part, together with the United States and Canadian governments. Outside the Western, communist and neutral groups, the Vatican and Mexico are also represented.

In the next four to five weeks, diplomats will seek agreement on ground rules for the main debate, scheduled to last three months.

The debate will range over the fulfilment of 10 basic principles agreed by leaders of the 35 states at the first Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) at Helsinki in 1975.

The preparatory session in Madrid is the first of a series of meetings in the West designed to break the deadlock over human rights.

Today's conference was opened in the heavily-guarded Palace of Congresses by Senor Jose Pedro Perez-Llorca, the new Spanish Foreign Minister.

Less than an hour after he was sworn in by King Juan Carlos, following a Government reshuffle, delegates were kept waiting for 25 minutes to give Senor Perez-Llorca time to drive from the royal residence.

In a welcoming speech, the Spanish Foreign Minister called on delegates to work for "peace in liberty and liberty through cooperation".

He proposed a new "Spirit of Madrid" to continue the "Spirit of Helsinki" created five years ago at a time when there were high hopes for East-West détente.

The conference convened at a time of renewed East-West tension following the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and the strikes and government upheaval in Poland.

While Western delegates hoped that much progress would be made, the Soviet political atmosphere, setting

new goals for détente, neutral diplomats said they felt the general mood was less pessimistic than seemed likely in recent weeks.

The 30-minute opening ceremony consisted only of the Spanish Foreign Minister's speech and the choice of a chairman for the first working session tomorrow. The chairmanship will rotate daily in alphabetical order.

Mr. Max Kampelman, the chief American delegate who is a Washington lawyer and close friend of President Carter, was chosen the first chairman when the name of the United States delegation was picked out of a glass urn in a brief lot-drawing.

Western delegates said they would call for open-ended debate on all issues affecting the Helsinki principles, including the Soviet record in fulfilling human rights commitments. They said the West would also seek to condemn Moscow over its actions in Afghanistan.

The Soviet Union was expected to push for a timetable allowing less time for issues such as human rights and Afghanistan and more time for military détente and disarmament.

Neutral and non-aligned officials said they were seeking a compromise which they hoped would avert an open clash. First contacts with the Soviet delegation indicated this might be possible, they said.



Vehicles burning in Amsterdam after police evicted squatters in the city's worst street violence since April.

Amsterdam repairs the damage after rioting

Amsterdam, Sept. 9.—The city was being cleaned up today after the worst street violence since the rioting which marked the inauguration of Queen Beatrix in April.

Municipal workers removed barricades erected by hundreds of squatters and their supporters who fought running battles with police in the city centre until the early hours of the morning.

More than 20 people, including 11 policemen, were injured. Police used tear gas and water cannon and made repeated baton charges to disperse the young protesters.

The fighting broke out last night after police moved into a building on one of Amsterdam's most elegant canals, the Herengracht, to evict squatters, four of whom were arrested.

Department store windows, shattered by stones hurled by the squatters, were boarded up today. Windows in the nearby Royal Palace on the main Dam Square, where Queen Beatrix was sworn in, were also broken.

Fighting soon had been torn up by squatters for use as weapons. Five protesters, including a 24-year-old Spaniard living in Amsterdam, were arrested for throwing stones.

At one stage a crowd of about 1,000 marched to the canal-side building used by the squatters and pelted it

The squatters were complaining about the chronic housing shortage in the city, where about 50,000 people are officially listed as looking for accommodation.

Cannon for Zurich: The Zurich City Council has approved the purchase of a new water cannon—costing the equivalent of £43,000—for use in suppressing public disorders (our Geneva Correspondent writes).

Peace plan proposed in fishermen's strike

From Ian Murray
Paris, Sept. 9

New proposals to resolve the eight-week-old fishermen's strike in the port of Boulogne have been drawn up by the fleet owners. At a mass meeting of the men today, however, the union leaders said they would be seeking further negotiations with the owners before putting the offer to the strikers.

The owners apparently have agreed to a longer period for working out the new manning levels they claim are needed if the fleets are to be run efficiently. The offer rejected by the men last Friday stipulated that these levels would have to be agreed by the end of this month.

This slight softening of the fleet owners' position, however, does not alter their determination to make economies by cutting the size of crews.

While at local level there is still a common purpose between the two trade union federations involved, the socialist-led CFDT and the Communist-led CGT, the ramifications of the dispute have further aggravated the argument between the two groups at national level. The CGT, who have advised their members to continue the strike, have accused the CFDT of weakening the men's position by giving no advice to their members.

While the national spokesmen attack each other, therefore, the local leaders in Boulogne have made it clear that they want to settle the matter at local level.

M Debré tries to rouse France from its apathy

From Charles Hargrove
Paris, Sept. 9

M. Michel Debré, the former prime minister and valiant guardian of Gaullist orthodoxy, has declared himself a candidate for the presidency in an unqualified indictment of six years of Giscardian government, on television last night.

Although the tone was more strident than usual, he condemned the lack of inspiration and the fatalism of France's recent leaders in the face of the great challenges of our times. He also had a few harsh words for the pusillanimity and lesser fate of the Western democracies in general.

One can disagree sharply with his trenchant opinions, with his constant dramatization of events and his uncritical cult of General de Gaulle. But one cannot help admiring the honesty, courage and strength of conviction of this man of 8, who has gone alone into the battle of the presidential elections, unsupported by his party, in order to tell his fellow countrymen the things he feels they ought to hear. He also wants to rouse them from the phlegm of the consumer society.

He inspires respect, if not jubilation, and raises the tone of debate above petty political squabbles. With him in the race, one can be certain the issues facing France will not be overlooked in next year's campaign.

His fundamental disagreement with all that the Giscardian approach to policy and government stand for was crystal clear.

"France has wasted its time the past seven years," he declared, "and tomorrow is a new day. What seems to dominate today is a sort of acceptance of a so-called reality. It is time to tell French men and women that another policy is only possible: that is, my policy."

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Sophia Loren faces jail on tax charge

From Peter Nichols
Rome, Sept. 9

Despite the general destruction of myths, the idea of Sophia Loren, in the woman's wing of the Italian cinema, would have a bitter taste. That, however, will be the situation if President Pertini decides not to pardon her for the tax offences charged against her.

She is charged with having failed to file a tax assessment for the years 1963 and 1964, and was sentenced to four months in prison. On appeal this was reduced to one month and the fine.

The actress now lives in Paris and has French citizenship. The verdict means she will be arrested if she returns to Italy.

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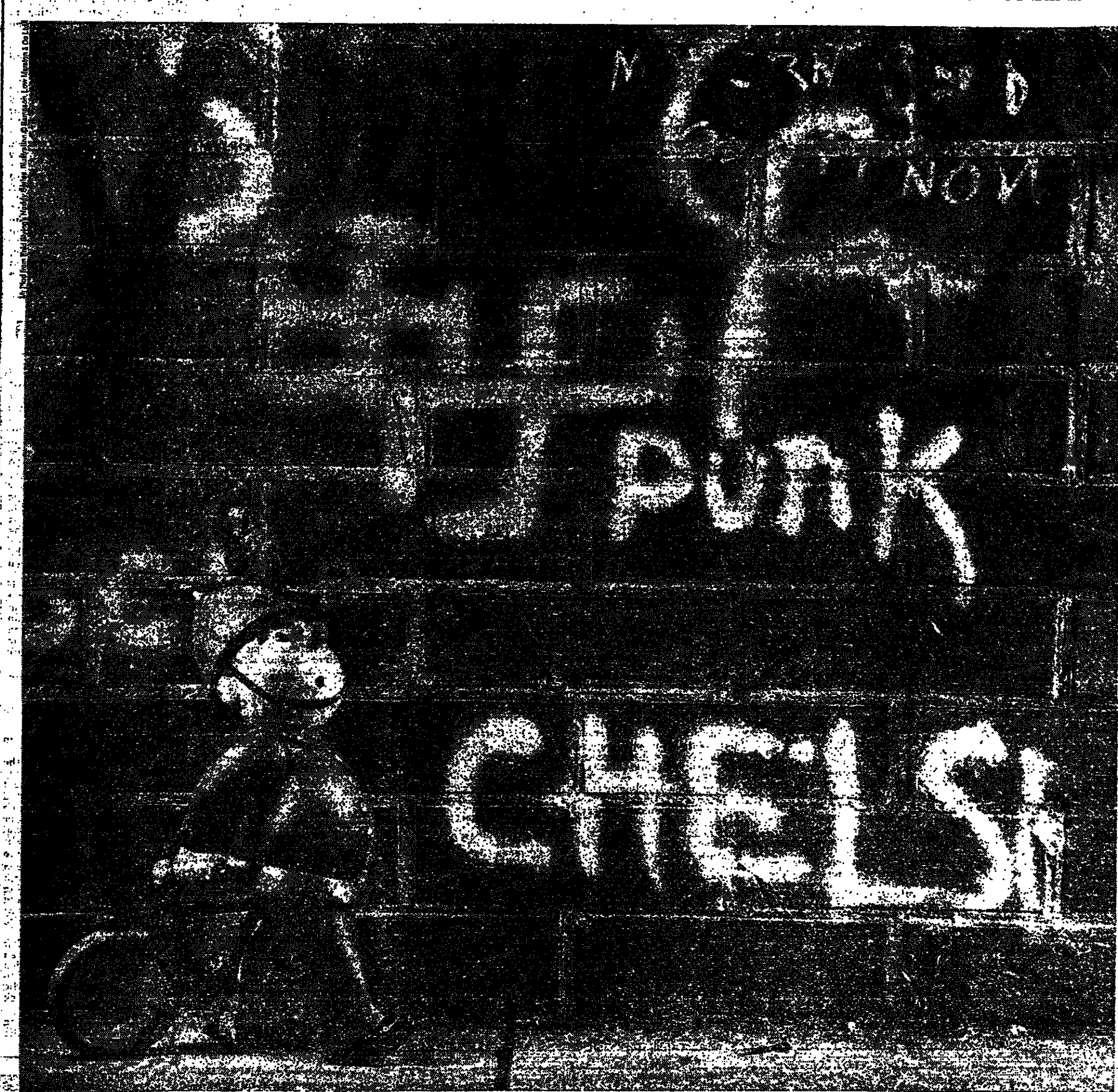
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A police career. Fact and fiction.

Some of us still think of every policeman as an old fashioned Mr Plod.

While others believe what they see on television, and think every policeman spends his days in a hotbed-up squad car chasing crooks with broken noses.

The truth, as always, lies somewhere in between.

Unfortunately, life has become too fast and crime too sophisticated for a Mr Plod to cope.

Today's policeman has to rely on the support of the very latest scientific and

technological equipment and knowledge.

Still, like his fictitious counterpart, he is involved with people. He helps those who cannot, or will not, help themselves.

He does not turn his back when someone is in trouble.

He defends a person's right to speak even though he may disagree with what that person has to say.

And he does his best to keep the peace for everybody without infringing the rights of anybody.

It adds up to quite a tall order. Which is why, when you join the Police, you'll go through two years' training to give you the confidence to deal with every kind of situation.

And also why you'll get extremely well paid. (Although, we hasten to add, you'll earn every penny of it.)

If it sounds like your kind of career, please fill in the coupon. Then we can give you even more facts about the Police.

No fiction.

To: Police Careers (England & Wales), 61 Harrow Road, London W2 2EH.
(Forward to a British subject in mind, please, by post.)
Normal minimum height for men 1' 7 1/2", for women 1' 5 1/2".
Please send me your booklet on career prospects in the Police.
I am under 18, so please tell me about the Police Cadet Scheme.
I am in full time education.

Name (Mr/Mrs/Miss) _____ Age _____
Address _____
(C36)

A POLICE CAREER

OVERSEAS

Six of 10 US divisions unready for combat

From Richard Halloran, Washington, Sept 9

A confidential army report shows that six of the Army's 10 combat divisions stationed with the continental United States were rated unready to fight last December. Pentagon officials said yesterday that the most recent ratings were about the same.

The report also shows that three divisions, which are the Army's largest integrated manoeuvre, support and logistics units, were rated combat ready but with important deficiencies. Another division, the elite 82nd Airborne, was rated as being ready for combat but with minor deficiencies.

None of the divisions, each of which comprises between 16,500 and 18,000 soldiers, was rated fully ready for combat. Officials explained that divisions deployed in Europe and South Korea, and the needs for training, and headquarter staffs, had drained combat power and resources from the divisions at home.

The report vividly underlined the "Follow Army" description of the divisions. General Edward Meyer, the Chief of Staff, had provided in testimony before Congress.

The low ratings in readiness applied to two of the three divisions that have been designated as potential components of the new Rapid Deployment Force, whose mission is to move swiftly and credibly to protect United States interests.

The 101st Airborne Division, whose specialty is air assault by helicopter, was rated unready for combat, as was the 24th Infantry Division (Mechanized) which is the armoured unit of the deployment force. Only the 82nd Airborne was rated as combat ready.

Officials said that many units, even those rated low, would be capable of fighting well in an emergency. New York Times News Service.

Henry Stanhope, Defence Correspondent, writes: The latest disclosures about the plight of the United States Army are extremely embarrassing for the Pentagon, coming as they do at the start of important NATO exercises in West Europe.

The alliance relies heavily upon American reinforcements being quickly drafted to Europe in the event of a security crisis, and a six-week delay to bring a division up to combat-ready strength would be six weeks too long.

The quality of recruits has been a problem for most of the seven and a half years since the Army became an all-volunteer force, and speculation about the need to reintroduce some form of conscription has grown.

The need to form a Rapid Deployment Force has made the difficulties more acute. The United States has already warned its allies that they will be required to "take up the slack" if reinforcements earmarked for Europe have to be diverted.

TV debate invitation to Mr Anderson upsets Carter camp

From David Cross, Washington, Sept 9

In a move which is bound to displease Mr Carter, the organizers of the first of this campaign season's televised presidential election debates today invited Mr John Anderson, the independent candidate, to take part alongside the nominees for the two main political parties.

President Carter, whose campaign staff have admitted that Mr Anderson would take more votes from them than from Mr Ronald Reagan in a three-way election contest, had been holding out for a direct confrontation with the former Governor of California.

The League said that representatives of all three campaign staffs would meet here tomorrow to discuss their invitations to the debate and its format. The debate is due to take place in Baltimore on September 21.

Given the position of the various candidates it may well be that the debate takes place with Mr Reagan and Mr Anderson but without Mr Carter.

that the problem with the United States economy is swollen, inefficient government, needless regulation, too much taxation, too much printing press money. Mr Reagan, the Republican challenger for the presidency, told a meeting of the International Business Council in Chicago.

"We don't need any more doses of Carter's eight or ten point programmes to fix or fine tune the economy. For three and a half years these ill-thought-out initiatives have constantly sapped the vitality of the most productive economic system the world had ever known," he claimed.

"We must have and I am proposing a new strategy for the 1980s. Only a series of well-planned economic actions, taken so that they complement and reinforce one another, can move our economy forward again," he said.

The former Governor of California was unveiling the economic programme which he is expected to make the centrepiece of his campaign for election. It is an amalgam of formulas already well-tested by Mr Reagan during the primaries, combined with a hard attack on Mr Carter's policies.

The main element of the programme is the so-called Kemp-Roth plan for a tax cut of 30 per cent in three 10 per cent stages over three years.

Another of the key elements is the control of government spending. "Waste, extravagance, abuse and outright fraud in federal agencies and programmes must be stopped," Mr Reagan said.

Economics was also the focus of President Carter's campaign activities today. He visited a new steel plant in New Jersey to emphasize his Administration's help in modernizing "our basic industries like steel and to help rebuild our cities and towns with job-producing investments".

The President also used the occasion to take a savage dig at the economic policy of the so-called Reagan-Kemp-Roth tax proposal is a very, very serious mistake," the President said.

It means tremendous tax cuts for the rich and devastating blows to the American consumer and high inflation for the average family.

"It is so bad my prediction is that the Republican candidate and other Republicans will soon be abandoning their own Kemp-Roth proposals and look for something more reasonable," Mr Carter said.

Mr Javits seen as party's hope against Democrats

From Patrick Brogan, Washington, Sept 9

Senator Jacob Javits finished his campaign in the Republican primary here last night as far away from his rival, Mr Alfonse D'Amato, as possible. He has served four distinguished terms in the Senate and, at the age of 76, this is clearly his last race.

He represents the old, liberal, Eastern establishment in its purest form. As his rivals often say, it is a wonder that he is a Republican. On most social and domestic issues he might as well be a liberal Democrat.

Mr D'Amato, 30 years younger than him, does not mind words. His television commercials show Mr Javits looking frail with a voice intoning "He's 76, in failing health, and wants another six years."

Mr Javits naturally resents the suggestions that he is too old for the job. He also has to contend with the fact that Republicans are heavily outnumbered by Democrats in the state and the only Republican who ever won state office did so with large blocks of Democratic support.

Republican voters are more conservative than the average citizen of the state. However the national leaders of the party, including such conservative stalwarts as Senator Barry Goldwater, support Mr Javits because they believe that he is the only Republican who might beat the Democratic candidate in November.

Even if he is defeated in today's Republican primary, Mr Javits could still be on the ballot in November, as candidate of the Liberal Party. That organization, which is supporting Mr John Anderson for President, is unique to New

York and provides an escape route for liberals defeated in their primaries.

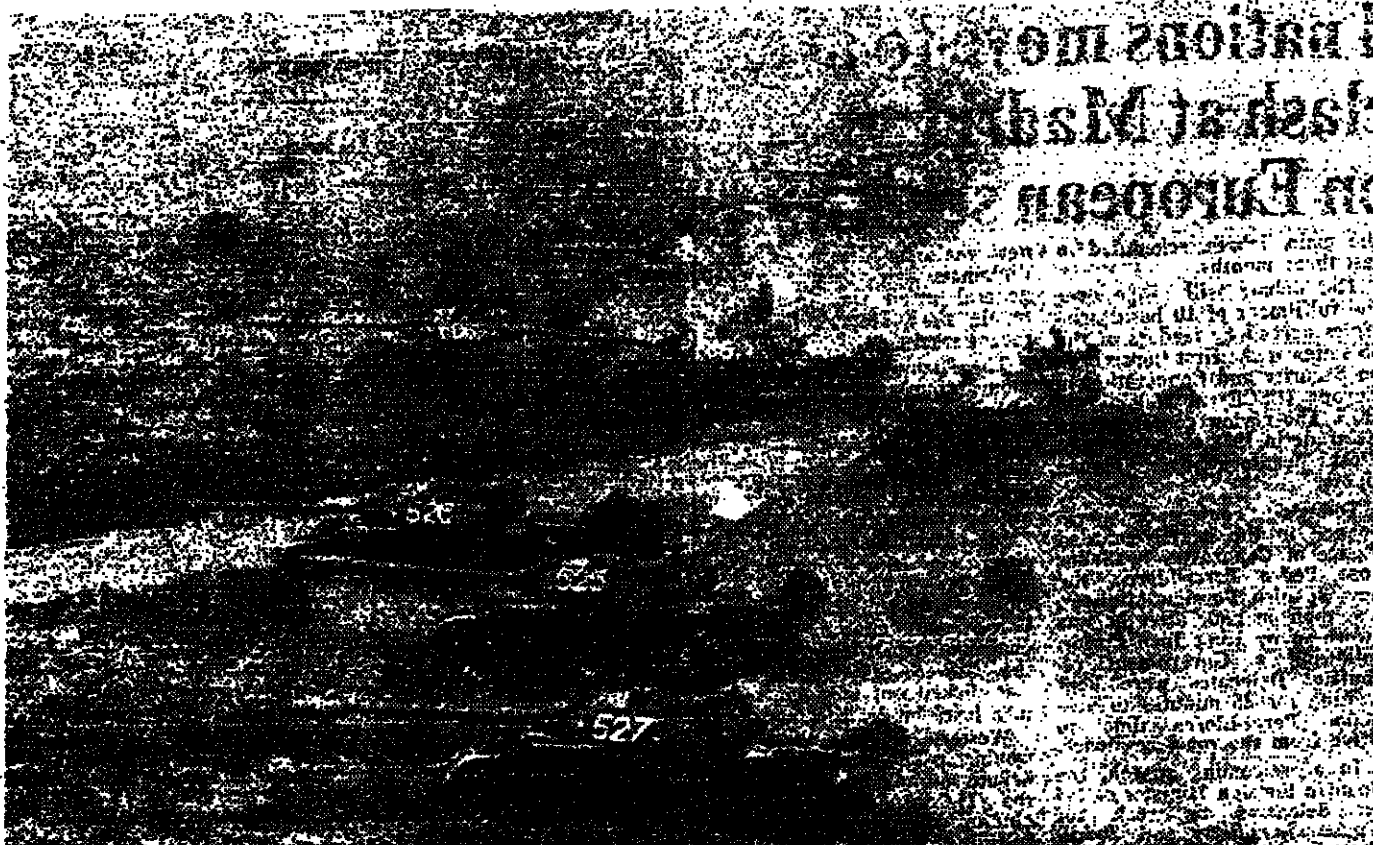
All passion was spent by the time the four candidates in the Democratic primary for the Senate gathered for their final debate last night. Practically every day, twice yesterday and twice the day before, they had come together before a television or radio audience to argue the merits of their candidacy and they were all tired of it.

The only novelty, according to some seasoned campaigners here, was the feeling that developed in the past few days that Miss Elizabeth Holoman was going to win. Indeed, she rather looked like the cat who was about to eat the canary—the bird, in this case, being Miss Bess Myerson, former Miss America, former commissioner for consumer affairs in this city, and former front-runner.

Miss Holoman has represented a Brooklyn constituency in the House of Representatives for the past seven years. She made her name in Congress on the judiciary committee impeachment proceedings against President Nixon in 1974. She is gifted, intense, respected, popular and utterly humourous.

Another candidate, Mr John Lindsay, former Mayor of New York, former Republican congressman, former aspirant to the Democratic presidential nomination, is resigned to defeat.

He has retained some support among blacks and Hispanics in New York and among some Democrats "up state", but he has totally failed to overcome the rooted hostility of the city he once governed. It collapsed into near bankruptcy just after he left office, and he is blamed for the disaster.



Czechoslovak tanks in action during the Warsaw Pact manoeuvres in East Germany

Labour call for Ridley resignation

By Michael Hatfield, Political Reporter

Labour's international committee yesterday called for the resignation of Mr Nicholas Ridley, the Foreign Office Minister responsible for Latin American affairs, because of his policy towards Chile.

A unanimous resolution stated that Mr Ridley had been responsible for the decision to restore arms sales to Chile and for deliberately withholding from Parliament and the public information about the case of Miss Claire Wilson.

The international committee is seeking a meeting with Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary.

In its resolution the committee calls upon the Government to withdraw its Ambassador to Chile, as the Labour Government did after the torture of the Chilean politician (Dr Sheila Cassidy) in 1975, and to re-establish all embargoes and sanctions against the Chilean military dictatorship until human rights and democracy are restored.

The committee said that "the most despicable and shameful aspect of this case is that the British Conservative Government knew about Claire Wilson's treatment but kept it secret to protect their even friendlier relationships with Chile's generals."

Embargo plea: The Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers is to renew its request to the Government to reconsider its decision to lift the embargo on arms sales to Chile (Donald MacIntyre writes).

Mr Terence Duffy, the union's president, said that the union believed that arms sold to Chile would be used for "repression of the people".

He said that the union had received a reply from Mr Ridley to its letter to the Prime Minister seeking a continued arms embargo on Chile. Mr Duffy said that Mr Ridley had said that the decision to lift the embargo was a Government view that the human rights record of the Chilean Government was "good or even satisfactory".

Israel minister visits Cairo despite Jerusalem rift

Cairo, Sept 9.—Mr Yitzhak Shamir, the Israeli Foreign Minister, today paid the first official visit to Egypt by an Israeli minister since the dispute over the status of Jerusalem disrupted the two countries' faltering peace drive.

In a brief arrival statement, he told reporters he hoped his talks with President Sadat and the Egyptian Foreign Minister would strengthen peace relations.

Mr Shamir will be in Egypt barely 24 hours and his host, Mr Boutros Ghali, Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, has said they will not tackle the main issue of Palestinian autonomy but will concentrate on bilateral relations.

Mr Boutros Ghali appeared to underline this again when he met Mr Shamir at Cairo airport. "The purpose of the visit is to have talks concerning the relations between our two countries," he said.

Neither minister referred to the stalled autonomy negotiations, broken off by Egypt last month in protest against the Israeli law declaring all Jerusalem, including the Arab quarter, the capital of the Jewish state.

Both men declined to answer reporters' questions. Reuters, French sceptical: French leaders, who are broadly sceptical of the Camp David agreement, have been told clearly over the past two days by General Hosni Mubarak, the Egyptian Vice-President, that his Government still believes it offers the only possible negotiated solution to the Middle East problem (Ian Murray writes from Paris).

The general's visit to Paris has ended a 14-month period during which there have been no top level talks between the two countries. France, which was the driving force behind the Middle East summit agreed at the European summit in Venice, has been openly critical of continuing reliance on Camp David as the only key to the problem.

During his meetings with President, General, and Prime Minister, Mr Shamir will discuss the Egyptian position on the Israeli law, which has been explained that the Egyptian Government does not regard the Israeli law as making Jerusalem the capital of Israel as being an insuperable obstacle to a settlement.

Press angered by detention of Cape Town reporter

From Our Correspondent, Cape Town, Sept 9

Miss Zubeida Jaffer, the Cape Town reporter who is being detained under South Africa's security legislation, has been visited by her parents for the first time since she was taken away by police on August 26.

According to sources close to her family, Miss Jaffer, who is 22, is in good health and will be allowed another visit tomorrow.

Journalists are gravely concerned about Miss Jaffer's detention, which is seen as unwarranted harassment. The South African Society of Journalists and the Writers' Association of South Africa have deplored her detention. The Journalists' society declared that it was a step by

the state "to harass and intimidate a critical press which it cannot harness to serve its own ends".

Miss Jaffer, a Rhodes University graduate, recently conducted an investigation of the circumstances in which the 20 victims of the June riots near Cape Town lost their lives. Her report, published in the Cape Times, caused a considerable stir, as witnesses quoted by Miss Jaffer alleged that the police used firearms wildly and indiscriminately to quell the unrest. Women and children were among the victims.

The Cape Times said that if no charge was brought against Miss Jaffer and no conviction secured, her detention would be seen as a calculated blow at newspapers and the free flow of news in South Africa.

Fungus hits Ontario wheat crop

From Our Correspondent, Ottawa, Sept 9

A fungus which has affected Ontario's winter wheat crop, prompting the provincial government to advise farmers that the wheat should not be used as the main part of livestock rations.

Exports of the soft white grain have been banned temporarily although it was not clear today whether this would affect any significant amounts. Ontario wheat exports normally account for only a tiny fraction of the several hundred million bushels which Canada sells annually.

Officials here noted reports that Canadian wheat exports, most of which come from the prairie provinces, have been stopped.

The fungus was caused by excessive moisture in the wheat fields, which also forced postponement of the harvest by some weeks to later August. Tests are continuing to determine the extent of the infection.

Iran Cabine dispute flares up in Majlis

Tehran, Sept 9.—Mr Mohamad Ali Rajai, the Iran Prime Minister, today hit back at President Abolhassan Bani Sadr's criticisms of his proposed Cabinet as the dispute between the two men over the latter came into the open.

Answering questions in the Majlis (parliament), Mr Rajai accused the President of being faith by rejecting seven of the Cabinet nominees and speaking disparagingly of the one he had accepted.

Mr Bani-Sadr said yesterday that by vetoing the seven candidates he had thwarted a plan by a "minority group" to secede from the Government. He added that even the 14 he had accepted were only barely competent for their jobs.

"In my view," it was supposed that he should make such a speech. In fact, quite the reverse was supposed," Rajai said today. "I can assure you that he undertook not to make a speech to weaken the Cabinet."

The Prime Minister said he had been led to believe that there was disagreement over only two candidates, and he dropped one of these on understanding that Mr Bani-Sadr would accept the other.

Mr Bani-Sadr's spokesman, the Speaker in the Majlis, criticized the President's speech. As he said, both Mr Rajai and Mr Bani-Sadr are now but with Bani-Sadr's speech today I have some doubts about his honesty," he told press conference.

He said that in referring to a minority group, the President appeared to be referring to the clergy-dominated Islamic Republican Party. Reuters.

Bani-Sadr's spokesman said he feared the seven people portended executed in the town of Yazd on Sunday—for spy activities. Agency wires.

Three of them, Bani-Sadr said, were local Bani-Sadr assembly (Michael Collier writes).

The seven had been hanged since June in the round after Ayatollah Saduqi urged the seizure of all Bani-Sadr. This was in secret but a few relatives were informed of the executions. The Bani-Sadr faith a distinct religion and not Muslim sect, as success regimes have insisted.

Pretoria letter on Namibia plan dissatisfies America

Washington, Sept 9.—The United States said today that South Africa's latest statement on Namibia was not satisfactory and criticized Pretoria's attacks on the United Nations.

Mr Donald McHenry, the United States representative at the United Nations, said: "I regret to say that this qualified willingness (on the part of South Africa) to discuss the implementation of the (United Nations) settlement plan, while not unwelcome, nevertheless falls short of the clear-cut response that had been hoped for."

South Africa's latest response was contained in a letter to the Security Council on August 29. It was accused of being biased in favour of the South West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO).

Mr McHenry, appearing before the African states committee of the House Representatives, declined to divulge the contents of a letter.

"But he said: 'We regard it as a serious failure on the part of the African states committee of the House Representatives, personally as both a failure and a setback.'"

South Africa claimed that the General Assembly had designated SWAPO as the sole representative of the Namibian people. But Mr McHenry said it was the Security Council

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OVERSEAS

Mr Mugabe voices preference for one-party system but opposes any suggestion of dictatorship

From Frederick Cleary
Salisbury, Sept 9

Mr Robert Mugabe, the Zimbabwe Prime Minister, says he believes in a one-party system but opposes any suggestion of dictatorship.

In a television interview in which he reviewed his four months in office, the Prime Minister said he did not see anything that impeded democracy but that a one-party state unless it was controlled by a dictator. "I don't agree with it," he said.

He believed that under the one-party system democratic elections could be held and the people would be able to judge the capabilities of ministers within the Government as opposed to voting for political parties.

He thought that the Westminster system of paid official representation was a waste of the taxpayer's money. "It was far better to let the people oppose issues as and when they arose rather than establish a group whose sole purpose was to oppose."

"If you are going to have an artificial situation where people must oppose for the sake of opposition I don't accept that this is the proper way of achieving democracy," he said.

He did not see anything wrong in allowing people to criticise the Government. Mr Mugabe emphasised, however, that the present coalition administration which included Mr Joshua Nkomo, the leader of

the Patriotic Front, Mr David Smith of the Rhodesian Front and Dr Dennis Norman, the former head of the Commercial Farmers' Union, was working well.

He praised his white ministers for the "wonderful contribution" they were making.

He said the aims and objectives of the ruling Zanu (PF) party were similar to those of Mr Nkomo's party. Asked if he personally vetted speeches and statements made by Cabinet ministers—some of which had caused much controversy—Mr Mugabe admitted that there had been errors in this area before but that his ministers were, after all, "very responsible people."

The country's biggest problems now were the lack of funds, the difficulty in acquiring land for resettlement and the integration of the Zulu and Xhosa guerrillas with the former Rhodesian security forces.

All three armies were interdependent in his view, as an atmosphere of peace would be created. "The integration of the Zulu and Xhosa guerrillas with the former Rhodesian security forces," he said.

Mr Mugabe said the black advancement programme in the civil service was being followed to ensure that existing skills were not destroyed.

Looking at the southern African political situation Mr Mugabe said that Swapo was

very positive and forthcoming in wanting talks with the South African Government over the future of Namibia (South West Africa). But the Pretoria Government appeared to be reluctant to hold such talks.

Zimbabwe's final severance of diplomatic relations with South Africa last week had been a political decision and was meant as a gesture of his country's "friendship with the struggling people of South Africa."

In a speech yesterday, elaborating on his economic policies, he invited private enterprise to take a new look at its responsibilities and called for a higher standard of living for workers, as well as equitable wages and further emphasis on training schemes.

Speaking at an economic symposium in Salisbury the Prime Minister said his Government's policies would be "decidedly socialist." However, it was realized that the Government would have to build on the present system.

While its policies would combine basic Marxist-Leninist theories with traditional African collectivism, private enterprise would still have a role to play. But it could not "ramp along unbridled" as it had in the past.

The initial socialist thrust would be concentrated in the areas of land resettlement and peasant agriculture, he stated.

Kampuchea: The one currency that buys imports flees the country

Fast-vanishing gold is only basis for recovery

This is the third of five reports by David Watts, who recently visited Kampuchea.

The small market town of Sisophon close to the border with Thailand in north-west Kampuchea is a boom town. Like some Middle Eastern oil town or something out of the old West in the United States. In normal times the market would be a centre of the rice trade, making a modest but steady income for the townspeople; but these are not normal times either for Sisophon or for the Kampuchean economy.

The town's main street is packed with traders. Most people in north-west Kampuchea seem to be traders these days, looking over stalls offering Thai fabrics, radios, cassette recorders, Japanese motor-cycles and rice from across the border. The town has the aggressive, garish air of a place that lives by its wits; there is an undercurrent air of violence.

To many people Sisophon is an outward and visible sign that Kampuchea is on the mend: that its economy is being regenerated and therefore ultimately there is hope that other sectors will regain viability and confidence. In reality Sisophon, and other market towns like it, may ultimately be guaranteeing that Kampuchea's economy remains agriculturally-based for a long time.

Kampuchea has to import almost everything it consumes today including food, pencils, paper, soap, bicycle spares and electric light bulbs. The country

is totally dependent on outside aid and imports to maintain daily life and to start rebuilding; hardly surprising after the destruction of the last 10 years. But what is surprising is how much of the limited wealth is being frittered away on non-essentials which have to be paid for in the only currency that there is to offer the outside world—gold.

No one knows how much gold has left the country since the defeat of the Khmer Rouge forces by the Vietnamese but it must amount to millions of dollars, running headlong out of the country through places like Sisophon to pay for consumer goods. The real basis of the country's ability to reconstruct itself and its economy is leaving the country day by day.

Without gold it is difficult to see how Kampuchea is going to be able to buy the spare parts desperately needed for the few basic industries that it is trying to revive or to start the task of building up some modest venture to offset imports.

There is precious little in the way of barter goods: any prospect of having surplus rice for export is a long way in the future. A start is being made on restarting rubber production.

Before the war the country had about 65,000 hectares of rubber plantation. At present 7,000 hectares have been planted and collection of the rubber sieves has just started. Rubber production of the order 2,000 to 3,000 tons is expected this year.

It is not clear how much of that will be available for the home market but almost certainly the balance will go to the Soviet Union probably in payment for goods already received or against future needs. Which ever way the balance tips, rubber is plainly not going to make much of a barter commodity for the foreseeable future.

The only other resource that Kampuchea can call upon is its supply of fish. The industry is now being rebuilt with \$4m (£1.7m) worth of Western assistance and boats have been bought in preparation for the opening of the fishing season in November.

This year's catch is expected to be 15,000 tons, but presumably all of that will be needed at home. In the last year of peace the industry handled 130,000 tons of fish.

The obvious thing to do to stop the country's gold bleeding away would be to seal the frontier with Thailand. And, in a country developing a socialist economy under the tutelage of the Vietnamese, that would seem to be a strange move. Officially the border is closed on the Kampuchean side but to seal it in practice would cause chronic shortages of consumer goods in Phnom Penh and the rest of the country.

Border closure would also deprive Vietnam itself of the goods that are now, passing through Kampuchea to Ho Chi Minh City where consumer goods seem to play a similar role to that in Kampuchea—as a palliative for economic problems.

Freedom to circulate such goods and the free-wheeling petty trade that has built up among the people of the countryside, cycling furiously hither and thither with goods for cash or barter, is one of the most striking paradoxes of the present stage of Kampuchea's socialist evolution.

The problems of allowing such trade to develop for short-term economic and social reasons and then moving over to a pure socialist economic structure are manifest and it can only be assumed that Kampuchea's Vietnamese mentors have learned from their experience in Laos where the private sector is once again being allowed to play a greater role in the economy.

For Kampuchea the rebuilding of even minor industries to counter imports is likely to be a lengthy business which is not being helped by the Government's insistence, as in many other areas, on relying on fraternal socialist countries to deliver the goods.

The first of Phnom Penh's two battery factories to reopen has been waiting five months for the necessary chemicals from the Soviet Union. It is trying to obtain spare parts for its machines from East German countries even though nearly all of them were made in West Germany with the balance coming from Taiwan.

But such problems are minor compared to the over-riding question of what happens to the economy when the gold runs out.

Next: Health and education.

Mao's death anniversary ignored by Peking

From David Bonavia,
Hongkong, Sept 9

The fourth anniversary of the death of Mao Tse-tung was officially ignored in Peking today. The anniversary fell when the National People's Congress, the country's Parliament, was meeting.

Tomorrow's session of the congress is expected to nominate several deputy prime ministers to replace the seven men who have relinquished their posts over the past week. The most prominent new appointee is expected to be Mr Huang Hua, the Foreign Minister, whose cool and intelligent handling of China's diplomacy has won the respect of foreign envoys.

The Defence Minister has also to be replaced, following the resignation of the aged Mr Xu Xiangqian. The most important resignations from the State Council so far have been those of Mr Hua Guofeng, the Communist Party chairman, and Mr Deng Xiaoping, the senior vice-chairman. Both men retain their party posts, with Mr Deng the unchallenged national leader for all practical purposes.

Whether on grounds of convenience or in accordance with instructions from above, several delegates have voiced criticisms of the present political system, the strongest coming from Mr Chen Haosu, believed to be the son of the former Foreign Minister, the late Marshal Chen Yi.

Leading article, page 15

Anti-abortion lobby makes itself felt in Australia

From Douglas Aiton
Melbourne, Sept 9

With the Australian Federal election approaching, and no real issue yet in sight, the anti-abortion organization Right to Life seems to be having more impact than anything else.

Mr Malcolm Fraser, the Prime Minister, has not yet set the election date, but could well be as early as next month, in which case an announcement would have to be made within the next two weeks. The election must be held by February, 1981.

Mr Fraser, apparently unperturbed, has decided on the Commonwealth heads of government conference in Delhi this week and will presumably turn his attention to the election.

In the meantime, the Labour Party has already begun its campaign under the leadership of Mr Bill Hayden, and with the slogan "Raise the Standard"—but with no real bite in its approach except the predictable criticism of the Government's handling of the economy.

The Right to Life Association, although dedicated only to the abortion issue and often appearing to be near hysterical in its public utterances has become a highly organized and effective machine. It is beginning to arouse anxiety among politicians on both sides of the House of Representatives. Despite its somewhat

unbalanced view that each politician's worth and credibility relies solely on his or her stance on abortion, the association is getting somewhere in creating disruption.

A week ago, Mr Graham Harris, a newly-endorsed Liberal Party candidate, was more or less terrorized by members of the Right to Life organization.

Confronted by demonstrators demanding to know his position on abortion, Mr Harris told them: "I have no comment at all. I have a view but I would prefer to wait until the party has decided on a policy before I say anything."

At the moment, although abortion on demand has not been legalized in Australia, it is easy in most states to obtain an abortion through a doctor's recommendation.

The Right to Life Association held a press conference in Canberra this week to announce its election strategy and its "chief targets". First among these is Mr Barry Simon, a Liberal MP, who last year led the opposition last year to a move to stop women who had abortions receiving money from health funds.

Mrs Margaret Tighe, the national chairman, says: "We believe we're only going to achieve civil rights for the unborn through the ballot box". The 48-year-old former pharmacist is an active Roman Catholic.

Son and brother of S Korean dissident jailed

Seoul, Sept 9.—The son, brother and four assistants of Kim Dae-jung, the South Korean opposition leader, have been sentenced to terms from three to four years in prison by military court for violations of martial law decrees, Mr Kim's wife said today.

Mrs Kim said the six were sentenced in Seoul on Saturday the same day the military court postponed without explanation hearings in the trial of Mr Kim and 23 co-defendants. She said he was not present when her son was sentenced, but her laughter-in-law was in court when the sentences were passed.

Meanwhile, the martial law authorities said today they had released about 18,000 suspected criminals after "purifying" them for four weeks.

UPI and Reuters journalists "driven out": Mr Peter Gallager, Director of the International Press Institute, said in Helsinki that more than 30 per cent of South Korean journalists had been driven out of the profession recently. Many had been killed or jailed.

Thai Premier to retain key Army post

Bangkok, Sept 9.—General Prem Tinsulanonda, the Thai Prime Minister, has agreed to stay on as Commander-in-Chief of the Army to prevent a "probable" coup if he retired, the Bangkok Post reported today.

The English-language newspaper, quoting sources close to the Prime Minister, said the General had agreed reluctantly to have his term extended in order to head off infighting within the Army over his successor.

Army rivalry was such, the newspaper said, that the naming of a successor would "more than likely" lead to a change in Government, perhaps a violent change.

General Prem was originally due to retire at the end of this month during the annual reshuffle of top posts. But the Bangkok Post said he would stay on to reduce friction within the Army.

In addition to students, a powerful Army clique committed to democratic reforms, had originally opposed the idea of a prolonged mandate—Agence France-Presse.

Japan plans to increase armed forces in 1980s

From Peter Hazelhurst,
Tokyo, Sept 9

Japan should build up its armed forces to cope with an "international instability" in the 1980s, but Japanese troops will be prohibited from operating abroad, Mr G. Omura, the Director-General of the Defence Agency, assured today.

Speaking to journalists after meeting of the Cabinet, Mr Omura said Japan had decided to build up its armed forces during the next five years. "But it is not sufficient if Japan faces an adverse situation in the 1980s," he added.

He went on to point out that the "official" policy of Japan's armed forces will be equipped for combat in limited attack against the country. "But if we are confronted with large scale aggression or a nuclear attack, we will have to wait on the United States," he said.

This is a strict policy on defence. As a result, there might be a need to increase the number of

troops and equipment," he said.

The strength of Japan's armed services, a highly controversial political issue since the end of the Second World War, is restricted to about 270,000 men. The strength of the Army, euphemistically called the Ground Self-Defence Forces, is strictly limited under the terms of the constitution to 180,000 troops.

However, the Defence Agency plans to raise the strength of the Navy and Air Force by an additional 5,400 men by 1984, to provide the three armed services with a total strength of 273,000 men.

Mr Omura went on to deny suggestions that Japanese troops will be sent abroad to join the United Nations peace-keeping mission in trouble spots round the world.

Such a move would infringe the terms of Japan's "peace constitution" which specifically prohibits Japanese troops from going abroad, Mr Omura said.

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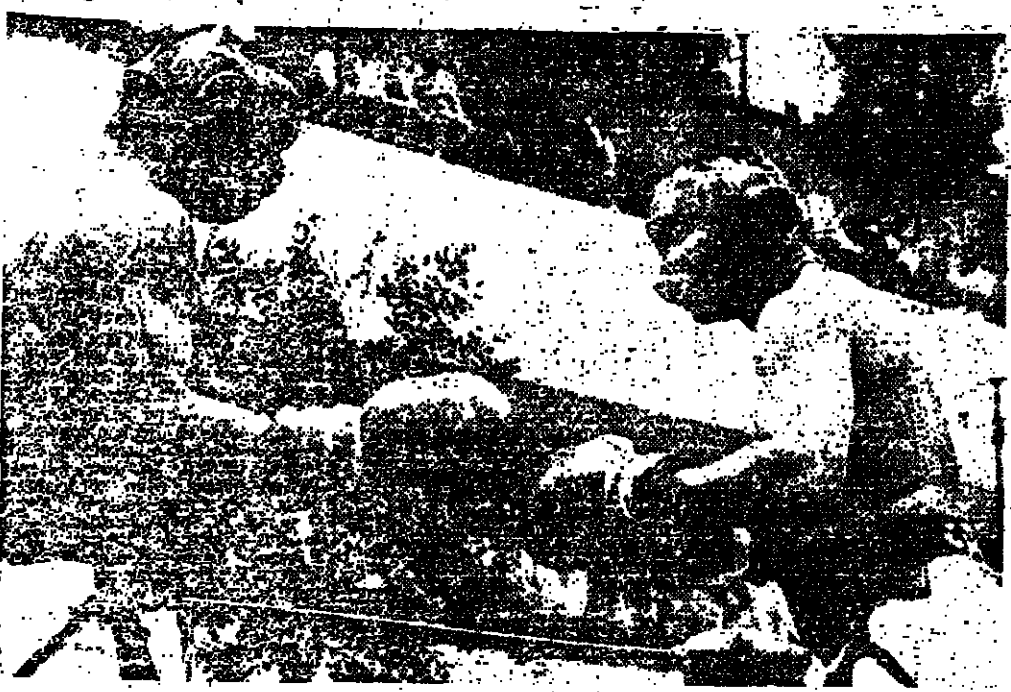
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SPORT

Boxing



In the public interest: Muhammad Ali (right), who is preparing for his world heavy-weight championship bout against Larry Holmes, the champion, in Las Vegas on October 2, sparring with Marty Monroe in a Los Angeles square.

Finnegan still worth his salt even if he has lost some of his savour

From Srikanth Sen
Boxing Correspondent
San Francisco, Sept. 9

It is a little steep, too, for the best technician in Britain to have to prove all over again after regaining the title from Graeme

Tomma, of France, that he would be a worthy challenger for the world title by having to beat a man six years his junior and with less than half his ring experience. The next morning, however, the middleweight title if he successfully defends his European title in the morning, he will have to face the challenger, Matteo Salvi, a 32-year-old Italian, the national champion, who is a former world champion. But after spending a delightful evening with Finnegan and his team, the irrepressible Freddie Bull, I think that that could take some doing.

The 32-year-old European champion needs no convincing. He has travelled a long, hard road in the company of the world's top middleweights and suddenly the path seems to have become as steep as the one spinning upwards to Morez. Big, strong, and beautiful, and with a little bit of a swagger, he is a little steep, too, for the best technician in Britain to have to prove all over again after regaining the title from Graeme

Strongest Irish side as big a threat as Scotland

By Lewine Muir
The home internationals start this morning over 10 years after a link in the same title as the Hudson's Bay and Alaska and hailed as the most thrillingly fought test of the world. The Irish side, however, is a different proposition. It is a little steep, too, for the best technician in Britain to have to prove all over again after regaining the title from Graeme

will now exactly where the pits in the morning. It is a little steep, too, for the best technician in Britain to have to prove all over again after regaining the title from Graeme

McLaren on road back to front row

By John Blunsden
The creation of a company out of the amalgamation of two of the best-known motor racing teams was announced in London yesterday with the prime purpose of putting the McLaren back on the front row of grand prix starting grids.

Move against apartheid

Yamouso, Sept. 9.—Amaadou Laye, the secretary general of the Supreme Council for Sport in Africa, today called on all international sports organizations to support the international community against apartheid in sport.

Mike Perry, recovered from his injury, will play his first game since March, in the centre for the Redwings tonight.

For the Record

Golf

FOREST OF ARDEN: Michael Bonallack, 1st, 68; Peter Thomson, 2nd, 70; Tony Jacklin, 3rd, 71; Ian Woosnam, 4th, 72.

Tennis

POINTE VEDRA, BRACH, Florida: Jimmy Connors, 6-3, 6-4, 6-3; John McEnroe, 6-4, 6-3, 6-4.

Baseball

AMERICAN LEAGUE: New York Yankees, 5-4; Boston Red Sox, 4-3.

Leading goalkeepers

FIRST DIVISION: Ian Wright, Arsenal, 10 goals; Peter Shilton, Nottingham Forest, 10 goals.

Teenagers called up for British Far East tour

Osaka, Japan, Sept. 9.—The British team for the Far East tour, which will include a visit to Japan, has been called up. The team, which will include a visit to Japan, has been called up.

Tokyo Rono

Tokyo, Sept. 9.—The Rono team, which will include a visit to Japan, has been called up. The team, which will include a visit to Japan, has been called up.

Racing

Eddery in taxi ride to catch first race

The jockeying game about Peter Eddery's new stable jockey, continued at Folkestone yesterday. Eddery, who is a former champion, was seen in a taxi ride to the racecourse. The jockeying game about Peter Eddery's new stable jockey, continued at Folkestone yesterday.

Kirtling can fight off Irish raider and bring home the bubbly

By Michael Phillips
Racing Correspondent
With £20,000 added to the sweepstakes, the Laurence Perrier Champagne Stakes is by far the most valuable race at Doncaster on the first day of the St Leger meeting. The main talking point will be the presence of the challenger, from Ireland, Prince Echo, who ran in the Curragh in August.

Balibest to miss St Leger after workout

From Desmond Stoneyham
French Racing Correspondent
Balibest worked a mile and a half at Chantilly yesterday morning, but will not be sent to Saturday's Doncaster St Leger. Yves Saint-Martin, the trainer, said that the horse was not in the best of health.

Doncaster programme

(Television (ITV): 2.0, 2.30 and 3.5 races)
2.0 FITZWILLIAM STAKES (£2,631; 11m 50yd)
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IBM, a research partner in Europe.



"Research is like finding a valuable stone. You want to keep digging for another."

Werner Baechtold and his fellow scientists at IBM's basic research laboratory in Zurich have developed a device called the Josephson junction. It switches electricity one hundred times faster than the company's present integrated circuits. "Here in Zurich, we're always in the world of the highly experimental," says Werner. "We're a long way from the product design stage."

Research for me is like finding a valuable stone. You want to keep digging for another. Thinking about what you don't yet know is what makes life interesting. Other scientists at the Zurich laboratory are involved in physics and theory of communications. All maintain close and continuing interaction with the scientific community.



"Over a third of us in Hursley have inventions to our credit."

"The video terminal is simplifying work for more and more people by putting data at their fingertips," says Don Barclay of IBM's British development laboratory in Hursley. Don leads a group of electronic, optical and chemical experts who are studying new materials and processes for video screens of the future. "Our mission is to improve the quality of life screen. We've had an interesting spin-off from our research," he says. "We've found a new way of processing a chemical that could otherwise be a health hazard. It is not directly related to our mission, but we are pursuing it because of its environmental significance. About 1,200 people work in the Hursley laboratory, and over a third of us," says Don, "engineers and computer scientists, now have inventions to our credit."

Many of the ideas for IBM products in use around the world originate in Europe. IBM employs over 5,000 people in research and development here, ensuring that products suit European requirements and offering scientists high-level jobs

in their local environment. IBM's investment as an industrial partner in Europe is not limited to product development. Important theoretical work is carried out as well. The Zurich laboratory, for instance, is devoted to basic research in physics, solid-state technology and communications. The six scientific centres collaborate with local universities on projects of human concern such as medicine and environmental sciences. Their findings often go beyond national borders and prove valuable to other countries.

IBM, 5,000 research and development jobs in Europe:

- In four development laboratories in France, Germany, Sweden and the U.K.
- In six software development centres in Austria, France, Germany, Holland, Italy and Sweden.
- In the basic research laboratory in Switzerland.
- In the scientific centres in France, Germany, Italy, Spain and the U.K.

Plus sabbaticals, fellowships, scholarships for scientists and students.



"There will be five different climates in our greenhouse."

At IBM's scientific centre in Madrid, Fernando Incertis' research group is helping the Universidad Autonoma create an experimental greenhouse. Five computer-controlled environments, each climatically and nutritionally different, will permit the study of the plants' requirements. "In Spain, fertilizer is very expensive," explains Fernando. "It will help the farmers a great deal to know exactly what their crops need. Our system is like a mechanical gardener that observes the prevailing conditions. Sensors in the greenhouse are its 'eyes' and it adjusts the greenhouse equipment automatically."

"A programming language must be like street signs. Absolutely clear."

"The aim of a programming language is to enable the user to give the computer very precise instructions," explains Gunther Zeisel. "Like street signs, the meaning must be absolutely clear." Gunther's group at IBM's Austrian development centre in Vienna has expanded the vocabulary of a programming language, one that is very popular with users of small computers because of its simplicity. The new vocabulary took ten people three years to create. "But it was very worthwhile," says Gunther. "Now small computer owners can write programs which allow them to converse with a data bank. This usually requires learning a far more complex language."



IBM

Ian Bradley on the uncharacteristically sober mood of this week's party conference at Blackpool

The Liberals, desperately looking for that old inspirational fervour

Blackpool
Liberal assemblies tend to be optimistic, even euphoric occasions. Leaders rally the party faithful and put fire into their hearts, following the style of Mr Jo Grimond with his famous cry in the late 1960s that he was leading his troops to the sound of gunfire. There is often a providential by-election victory shortly before the assembly which gives the chance for a new conquering hero to be paraded and cheered by the assembled masses. Rank and file Liberals traditionally leave the conference resort feeling that the promised land of proportional representation, industrial co-ownership and Liberal government is a good deal nearer than they had thought when they arrived.

The mood at this year's assembly, which starts in earnest today after two days devoted to policy commissions and private business on the party constitution, is likely to be more restrained and low-key. Mr David Steel is a leader in a less flamboyant and charismatic mould than either Mr Grimond or Mr Jeremy Thorpe, and does not offer, or claim to offer, the same oratorical fire and inspiration to his followers. There have been no spectacular by-election victories in the past few months.

Above all, perhaps, the unusually sober mood of this assembly is dictated by the mood of the party rank and file. There is a general feeling that after nearly 18 months of a Conservative Government doing unpopular things and of a Labour Party tearing itself apart the Liberals should be in a much better position in the eyes of the electorate than they in fact are. Although Mr Steel's personal standing in the country is high, all the evidence of opinion polls suggests that his party commands virtually no more support than it did at the last election and that there remains a general public indifference to its policies.

The low morale of the Liberals is further increased by widespread differences within the party over how best it should capitalise on the present political situation and win over disaffected Labour and Conservative supporters to its side. Essentially three different strategies are being proposed; each is likely



Mr David Steel: a hard task in his closing speech on Friday.

to be voiced in the debates in Blackpool over the next three days.

The most radical is for the Liberal Party to drop its middle-of-the-road position in favour of commitment to major changes in economic and defence policy which would have the effect of putting the Liberals much closer to ideology and approach to certain elements on the left of the Labour Party.

This strategy, which finds favour with Young Liberals and with other younger activists, is likely to find its strongest expression during the annual debate tomorrow when an attempt will be made to commit the party to unilateral nuclear disarmament, withdrawal from Nato and re-

fusal to allow the signing of Cruise missiles in Britain. It is also likely to be expressed in calls during economic debates for an alternative strategy and import controls.

There would be an undeniable attraction to many Liberals in their party committing itself to more radical policies. A crusade in favour of nuclear disarmament in particular would provide something of the moral and inspirational fervour which was so important a factor in the success of the Liberal Party 100 years ago and for which many of the Nonconformist and radical elements in the party still hunger. It might also give the party the clear identity in the eyes of the electorate it now lacks. It is an identity, how-

ever, which the leadership fears would lose rather than win votes.

The second strategy overlaps to a certain extent with the first. It too seeks to recreate the days when Liberalism was primarily a moral and ideological force and wants to see the party espouse causes like ecology and cooperation. It is, however, more philosophical in its approach, concerned above all with assembling the distinctive and historic values of Liberalism.

The proponents of this second strategy are a mixed bunch, including many Liberals active in local government in the traditional Nonconformist heartlands of the North together with ecologists and other more patrician Liberals from rural

areas. Their feelings perhaps find their best expression in a motion to be debated on Friday, which affirms that Liberalism is historically, and in its practice, a consistent and distinctive political philosophy, different from social democracy and other ideologies. The motion seeks to commit the party to campaigning for Liberalism in the community and through representative bodies.

Behind this motion, and behind the speeches which are like to be made on Friday by members of this second strategy group, lies a deep sense of worry about the recent fortunes of the Liberal leadership with dissenting social democrats, in particular with Mr Roy Jenkins. A fear that the Liberal Party could be swamped in a new predominantly social democratic centre party is likely to lie at the heart of several of the contributions to Friday's debate.

The third strategy is broadly that now being pursued by Mr Steel and his colleagues in the leadership. It involves the Liberals in not seeking to create a new radical crusading movement but concentrating on building up contacts with wavering social democrats and Tories with the ultimate aim of producing a new alignment on the centre of the political spectrum. Mr Steel has said more than once that he sees his party's present role as a new centre party and wants to form alliances and groupings as a means to that end. He argued that position in the Liberal leadership contest of 1976, an made clear that he stood for a less radical and more tactical approach to the party. He subsequently put it into operation in the pact which engineered with Mr Callaghan.

Many Liberals however, are becoming increasingly worried that the party is in danger of sacrificing principles to tactics, of surrendering its historic values and independence to the alien creed of social democracy and of losing the altruistic and inspirational initiative that ever many of its opponents would probably agree it has enjoyed in Blackpool since the last 20 years or so.

It will be Mr Steel's hard task in his closing speech on Friday to dispel these worries while at the same time, presumably, reasserting his determination to pursue a strategy which can only increase the

A challenging time for the environmental enthusiasts

Stanley Johnson reports from America on the changing emphasis in the fight against pollution and waste

Washington
The tenth annual report of the President's Council on Environmental Quality has on its cover one of those pictures of the earth as seen from space. Clouds mask some of the land masses and an ominous black smudge marks the location of the Amazon basin. The report says it was not then the sudden revelation, largely associated with the successful mission of Apollo 17, that earth was just another planet as they were all staring at the same world with surprise.

When Senator Gaylord Nelson of Wisconsin launched Earth Day on April 22 1970 it was partly in response to this new vision. We had, as it were, a new look at the world through the astronaut's eyes. Our pale orb, hurtling through space, seemed increasingly fragile and, in the end of the 1960s, subject to a seemingly unending series of insults. The oil spill off the Santa Barbara coast in January 1969 occurred against a background of mounting concern about what was happening to the environment. The Great Lakes were "dying". Rivers were polluted with human and industrial wastes, one of the most notorious cases being the Cuyahoga River in Cleveland. The "cosmetic" and "precious" hearings of the Americans were being eroded through random and unplanned development.

Two million acres of rural land were being lost each year to urban sprawl. Toxic chemicals, abandoned and were found, moreover, at sites and in rivers far from the original source. The air of American cities was laden with pollutants and, each day, in some of the industrial concentrations, there were more deaths than in the rest of the country. There was a growing consensus that "cosmetic" life support systems were in danger of collapse or, at least, in urgent need of renewal.

In the early 1970s the environmentalists, riding the crest of a wave spurred on by effective pressure groups such as the National Wildlife Federation, the Audubon Society, the Sierra Club, the Earth Day movement and the Natural Resources Defense Council, brought young men and women, fresh out of high school, cut their legislative teeth on a series of acts intended to safeguard and improve the environment.

The necessary tools of environmental policy

They included the National Environmental Policy Act, the Clean Air Act amendments, the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, the Marine Protection, Research and Sanctuaries Act, and the Marine Mammal Protection Act. The Endangered Species Act, the Safe Water Drinking Act, and the Coastal Zone Management Act. Probably no other country has taken such deliberate and comprehensive steps within so short a time to provide itself with the necessary tools of environmental policy.

The movement was ripe. And the men were ready. Mr Paul Rogers, in the House; Mr Muskie in the Senate; Mr Russell Train was brought in by President Nixon from the Environmental Foundation to be the first chairman of the Council on Environmental Quality. Mr William Ruckelshaus, the first administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency

(EPA), gave to matters of pollution control a visibility and an importance in government circles which they had never achieved before. Establishment of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration increased the range and effectiveness of the instruments available for the pursuit of environmental goals.

Today people in Washington such as Mr Douglas Costle, the Administrator of the EPA, and Barbara Blum, his deputy, will readily admit that it is no longer sufficient to stick this label "environment" on some legislative proposal to have it approved by Congress. The major pieces of environmental legislation which have been passed since 1974, such as the Toxic Substances Control Act, have been the subject of long and bitter fights in both houses and have sometimes risked a presidential veto.

The difficulties which attend effective implementation of existing legislation are very real. It is not enough for the laws to be on the statute book. If pollution is to be controlled, funds and personnel must be available and in the changed economic climate, environmental agencies must fight hard for their share of the cake.

Dumping of toxic chemical wastes in Love Canal

Incidents such as dumping of toxic chemical wastes in Love Canal, which is thought to have produced genetic and other disorders among the local population, tend to help remind Americans that there is much unfinished business and that effort cannot be relaxed.

But the real challenge for all those who believe in a brighter, better America is to demonstrate that environmentalism is not just about cleaning up pollution; it must be seen as a key tool of sound resource management. If Detroit had not so vehemently opposed the introduction of smog laws in the early 1970s, the United States could be importing up to three million barrels of oil per day less than it does (most oil imports are around six million barrels a day) and the automobile industry would be in a much better shape than it is. If the case for conservation had been successfully made then it would not have to be made now.

Paradoxically, what the environmental movement in the United States desperately needs at the moment is some good economic news. People are becoming all too familiar with the costs of environmental programmes but the benefits often remain unstated or undervalued. We need economists to show a clear and convincing link between the costs of environmental programmes and resources and inflationary pressures and to indicate the practical contribution of environmental policies towards minimising waste of all kinds. In the harsh world of the 1980s, the economic imperative will predominate. The only way to maintain and expand the environmental constituency — an aim which is as true for Europe as it is for the United States — will be to show that environmentalism can be a profitable side of the same coin.

Stanley Johnson
The author is Conservative MEP for the Isle of Wight and Hampshire and vice-chairman of the Parliament's Committee on Environment, Public Health and Consumer Affairs.

Ben Weinreb finds picture books to treasure in a printing exhibition at Birmingham

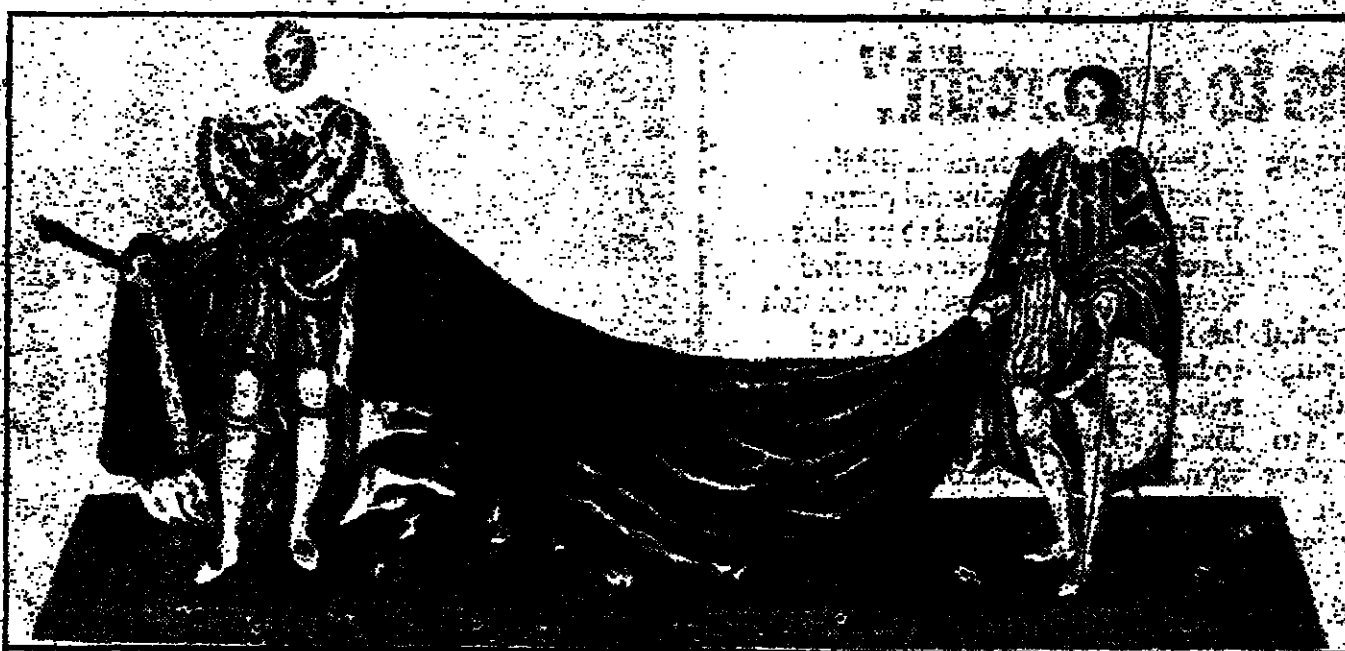
Happy days, when many hands made fine works

The 13th International Printing Machinery and Allied Trades Exhibition (IPEX) at the National Exhibition Centre in Birmingham takes off its covers today and opens to printers, tomorrow, presenting a shop-window of the latest and most highly technical and efficient printing machinery in the world. It is both imaginative and impish to offer, at the same time and in the same place, a dazzling display of the finest illustrated books produced by hand in Britain during the last 250 years. Its title is *British Colour Books 1738-1892*.

An artist's drawing 250 years ago was engraved by hand on copper, a task which took many months. The copper plate went to a printer who wiped and inked it between every impression, damping each sheet of paper before passing it through the hand-pulled press. The engravings were then given to a colourist who, working 12 to 16 hours a day, hand-coloured them in imitation of the artist's original watercolour drawing. The process for coloured aquatints and mezzotints was even more complicated. No two impressions were ever exactly the same; no two copies of a hand-produced book could ever exactly correspond. Most books took two years, and some as

much as 20 or 30 to complete. Today, cameras record in seconds the nuances of light and colour which are then transferred to printing plates. These leave impressions thousands of times within the hour on as many sheets of paper. Every impression is identical. From its origin, an idea need take only a week or so to become a finished book. The newest printing machinery demonstrates what we have gained. The fine craftsmanship of the colour plate books remind us what we have lost.

The exhibition of colour books is the idea of Mr Brian Baumfield, Birmingham City Librarian, and has been drawn up by Sir Thomas Lawrence and others of the profession. Among these is the magnificent account of *The Coronation of King George IV* containing 72 paintings by Sir Thomas Lawrence and others of the procession, ceremonial and banquet. They are printed by a mixture of aquatint, mezzotint, and stipple engraving, richly embellished and hand-coloured — and, being the Royal copy, it is on vellum. Begun at the time of the Coronation in 1821, this sumptuous publication took over two years to complete and was one of the most costly books ever produced.



An aquatint of the Duke of Clarence at the Coronation of George IV, from the Royal Library at Windsor — one of the Birmingham exhibits.

These volumes, however, are prized for their beauty rather than their magnificence. Like their works of art they interpret and reveal and they chronicle the discovery of the visual world. There had been many earlier illustrated books, but from the eighteenth century onwards not only did we have fine native craftsmen but we attracted accomplished artists and engravers from Europe. Botanists, ornithologists, architects and topographical artists, finding that their work was interpreted with sensitivity and understanding, were stimulated to cooperate and we began to produce books with "colour plates" which were unmatched anywhere in the world. They include the great books we see here, such as *Thomson's Temple of Flora* 1799-1807 (the

royal copy); *Daniel's Voyage round Great Britain* 1814-25; and Audubon's *Birds of America* 1827-38. To Mr Baumfield it is not enough that they should be shown only for a few days as an adjunct to an industrial exhibition. He believes that people should be reminded of the treasures which are held in their name and has mounted in Birmingham Central Library concurrently and for a longer period an exhibition of the finest illustrated books on birds, beasts and flowers. He has been joined in this project by eight other great libraries: The National Library of Wales at Aberystwyth is naturally showing the books that relate to Wales and other fine landscape and botanical works leading into the later

chromolithography of Owen Jones and the colour printing of Benjamin Fawcett and Edmund Evans. The National Library of Scotland is a half-hearted cooperator for they have mustered only 25 exhibits. Nevertheless, three of these are the bones of the subject: Jackson's *Essay on Printing in Colour* 1794; Seeley's *Lithography* 1819 and Savage's *Practical Hints on Decorative Printing* 1822. Cambridge University Library also might have done better. There is a dash selection to have thrown together out of 3,000,000 volumes. Maybe picture books are beneath the notice of an academic library. The other exhibitions are good and very good. Belfast Central Library, the Mitchell at

Glasgow, the joint exhibition of the Guildhall and London University at the Senate House, but particularly John Rylands at Manchester which present 100 books chosen with knowledge and understanding to give an admirable picture of expanding vision and developing skill. Ruardi McLeod has written an excellent descriptive catalogue (E3) which lists the titles and subjects of the books. Even the plates, if printed at Westminster in four colours at 5,000 an hour, stand up to the demanding challenge. These being so, romantic books, looking for truth and beauty and found them. They express the pursuit of happiness and are part of the infinite wealth in which we have a share.

LONDON DIARY

The cavalry horseplay that backfired

An SAS-style stunt by six officers of the Blues and Royals at the reopening of the Embassy Club in the West End in the early hours of Sunday has caused a nuclear-sized rumpus at the Ministry of Defence.

Wearing fall-out protection suits and gas masks borrowed from an unknown source the six young bucks descended on ropes from the ceiling to the accompaniment of "explosions". Their descent was followed by the announcement "This club is in the hands of the SAS Remember Princes Gate". To cheers from an appreciative audience they then took hostage a drag queen dressed as Marilyn Monroe from the dance floor and carried her off to the rubbish exit.

The incident was the subject yesterday of a regimental inquiry by the Mousie Regiment of the Household Cavalry. Among those interviewed was Lt Mark MacCauley, nephew of Lord Hartwell, chairman and editor-in-chief of the Daily Telegraph.

A spokesman for the regiment told me it is concerned about what the £200, a piece protection suits "came from". Some people are issued with the nuclear biological and chemical warfare protection suits others have to get them from stores. The inquiry will establish whether the suits have been used outside normal military training. It is true that Lt MacCauley is among those "we are speaking to". A report will go to the GOC London District, Major-General Desmond Langley.

The Embassy Club, established in 1968 with the Duke and Duchess of Windsor among its former habitués, takes a less serious view of the matter. Stephen Hayter, the manager, told me: "I am sure the suits are not top secret. They looked well worn to me, and I think they had been signed for."

"The army is being rather stuffy about this. I would have thought they would see it as a good public relations exercise. We have many army officers among our members. Some bishy person obviously informed. There were no Russian spies in that night."

are known by troops as Noddy suits, and are made of carbon fibre which absorbs not only radio active dust and nerve gas to protect the wearer but also alcoholic fumes and cigar smoke. Just the thing, I would have thought, for nightclub wear.

First cabinet

When Mrs Thatcher opened the Burlington Fine Arts and Antique Dealers' Fair at the Royal Academy yesterday, it was clearly a pleasurable duty. She is a great collector of porcelain and, touring the stands, she asked questions sharp enough to keep the dealers on their toes.

In her speech, she explained to the crowd, jamming the stuffily hot galleries that her own first venture into antiques came shortly after her marriage, when she lost a valuable brooch.

Since the piece was insured, she decided to use the money to buy a beautiful cupboard on a stand, at what was the amazingly high price 30 years ago £50. "If only I had had more brooches to lose, I would have bought a lot more antiques."

feminine logic to buy such a cabinet before she had any porcelain to put in it. She called it looking ahead — as she did with her advice on the merits of a well-stocked larder some years ago. In later years she collected sufficient Worcester, Coalport and Derby porcelain to fill the cabinet.

A few miles down the road meanwhile Mrs Thatcher's husband Denis — once said to have opened anything — was having a remarkably similar day cutting the ribbon on the St. Chelsea Antiques Fair.

Durifully he told the assembled dealers in Chelsea Town Hall: "I like everything my wife likes. She is the expert on these things. If she wanted to buy the top brick of St. Paul's I would buy it. I find it amusing that we are both doing the same thing today, but it is pure coincidence."

The Chelsea fair includes a collection of moustache cups loaned by actor Jon Pertwee, who is hoping to find a left-handed cup to complete his collection of more than 70 right-handed ones.

For U-skids

Peter Groves, chairman of the northern area Young Conservatives, and a self-confessed Tory

"Such a relief to know prices only increased marginally between starters and coffee..."



"wet" has come up with an imaginative suggestion in my search for a more suitable sobriquet for the "hawks" on the other side of the party. His inspiration came from a trip to Brands Hatch in July.

After the big race there was a rainstorm and as the saloon cars lined up for their race it was clear the choice of tyres would be of major importance. As a result, the commentator went through the assembled grid telling spectators whether the cars were shod with "wets" or "slicks".

and ewe turn

A faint scent of assistant press officer flumbe wafted over lunch at the International Wool Secretariat yesterday. In the interest of demonstrating the flame resistant qualities of wool (treated with Zippo finish) Christine Wootton put on the rather fetching orange jacket and trousers in wool as worn by British Steel and had molten aluminium poured down her arm in alarming quantities. (Molten aluminium is eight times hotter than boiling water.)

True to the stiff upper lip tradition she murmured that she had felt "a slight warmth, actually". Earlier experiments with PVC simulating skin had produced horrifying results. Wool is naturally flame resistant and British Rail is to produce an all-wool sleeping compartment in their new trains, mattress covers, carpets,

black, blankets, the lot. Of course it makes sense. Have you ever seen a sheep on fire?

Lord Thomson of Monmouth told the Broadcasting Press Guild that he was added to the Granada soap opera *Coronation Street* "A chance commission, one would think from a Labour minister and a EEC commissioner and now Chancellor of Her Majesty's Treasury. Or just in, perhaps. He is after all, the next chairman of the Independent Broadcasting Authority."

Fall-out frolic

In the Blackpool which happened itself for the arrival of Cyril Spain, Mr. was treated to an evening of spectacular fireworks. A flock of Young Liberals took to the streets before the start of the party's annual conference. While senior Liberals examined the party's constitution, teams from the Young Liberals and Union of Liberal Students raced to build a nuclear shelter using only the materials recommended in the Government handbook, *Protect and Survive*. Given themselves the stipulated four miles between the early warning and the big

bang, the two "families" set out with much simulated panic to construct their shelter with three doors, some sandbags, a bucket (for sanitation) and a jar of Vaseline, for purposes unknown.

Proving that the prospect of annihilation does not necessarily concentrate the mind, both teams lost the race and were out by dropping dead when the four minutes expired and work on the shelter had barely begun.

All good fun to entertain the late season holiday-makers. Just coincidence, perhaps that the Young Liberals are in the vanguard of the unilateral disarmament that, as Ian Bradley reports elsewhere on this page, the Liberal assembly will be debating defence tomorrow.

Bob Hope took the road to Moscow yesterday for a short sharp show the Russians won't have the pleasure of seeing. Before leaving, however, he said: "I'm going to do a show for the American, British and Canadian embassy staff stationed there. The visit will be arranged that way, otherwise I would not get in."

Michael Horsnell



From Mr R. L. Tosswill
Sir, Ronald Faux's recent piece
(September 2) about the Outward
Bound School at Esdale reminded
me that, while on the staff of the
school, I was leading a rope of boys
on a rock-climb. We had to make
way for a young man who, climbing
solo, was about to overtake us.
"Excuse me," he asked politely;
"is the Warden up there?" "Yes,"
I replied, "and who are you?"
"Oh, I'm from *The Times*," he
said, and climbed on. As indeed he
was.
Yours faithfully,
R. L. TOSSWILL,
Hicktop Cottage,
Dean,
Cumbria.
September 5.

MIR J. T. CHRISTIE
Headmaster at
College
Principal

The challenges
facing world's
car makers.
page 19

THE TIMES

BUSINESS NEWS

IDC
Design, Construction
& Engineering Service
Stratford upon Avon CV38 8BB

Stock Markets
FT Ind 503.9, up 11.9
FT Giles 71.04, up 1.41
Sterling
\$2.4005 down 1.80 cents
Index, 76.0 down 0.5
Dollar
Index, not available
DM 1.7795, up 30 pts
Gold
\$669, down \$3.50
Money
3 mth sterling 16.16
3 mth Euro 11.11
6 mth Euro 11.12

IN BRIEF

Vancouver oilstocks resume trading

Dealings in Double Eagle and Warrior Resources, the Canadian oil stocks traded in London, resumed on the Vancouver Stock Exchange after the two companies issued a statement clarifying details of their present drilling programme. Dealings were resumed for the first time since the Vancouver exchange investigated the rapid rise in the share prices. The shares have risen on speculation about an important oil find in Alaska and on the announcement of Mr James Slater in Warrior, in which it is believed he has a 20 per cent holding. The Vancouver Exchange said it was satisfied with the statement but would continue to watch the trading in the shares in both Vancouver and London. Trade in Double Eagle shares had risen 180p on Friday's closing price and Warrior Resources stopped at 370p, a rise of 90p on the level before the weekend. But the prices slipped back after dealers resumed trading in the shares. Double Eagle was trading at around the equivalent of 500p and Warrior Resources at 320p.

Tokyo car talks

The growing shortage of Japanese passenger cars highlighted the two-day Anglo-Japanese talks which began in Tokyo. The British delegation is headed by Sir Bernard Scott, president of the Society of Motor Manufacturers. Challenge to car makers, page 19.

Closure threat

A strike at Slick and Call, a firm of car body makers, near Paisley, delivery agents, could close down Scotland's only car plant, the Talbot factory at Linwood, near Glasgow which produces Sunbeam and Avenger cars for the French consortium of Peugeot, Renault and Citroen. The firm is running out of margin space.

NUM investigation

The National Union of Mineworkers is waiting to hear from its own experts investigating the New Bucknall Colliery at Whitworth, near Mansfield, which the coal board wants to close because it is almost bankrupt. More than 600 jobs could be lost.

Housing starts fall

Builders started work on 1,400 homes in July, compared with 2,200 in June, according to figures published yesterday by the Department of the Environment.

Danish Bacon losses

The Danish Bacon group is considering more closures after near £2m loss from profits to losses during the first half of this year. Three factories have been closed, ready by the company, involving the loss of 1,340 jobs. Burroughs' investment, page 18.

Wall Street higher

The Dow Jones industrial average closed 61.5 points up at 934.73, its highest since the 1929 crash. The S&P 500 was 54.85.

PRICE CHANGES

ises
Hot Collieries 11p to 14p
12 Am Carb 35p to 40p
1000s 45p to 50p
gran. H. 50 to 55
n & Euro Grp 30 to 35
alls
ron & Gen 15p to 33p
1000 40p to 45p
1000 40p to 45p
1000 40p to 45p
1000 40p to 45p
1000 40p to 45p

THE POUND

Bank	Bank	Bank	Bank
Bank of England	Bank of England	Bank of England	Bank of England
Bank of England	Bank of England	Bank of England	Bank of England
Bank of England	Bank of England	Bank of England	Bank of England
Bank of England	Bank of England	Bank of England	Bank of England
Bank of England	Bank of England	Bank of England	Bank of England

Index-linked bond scheme extended to raise £1,500m for Government

By Margaret Stone
Small savings are to be asked to make a bigger contribution to financing the country. The Treasury yesterday announced extensions to the existing range of index-linked savings schemes which it hopes will raise an additional £1,500m this financial year.
The Treasury's announcement, which coincided with the index-linked supply figures and the suspension of dealings in the gilt market, ended long-standing speculation that inflation-proofed bonds would soon be made available to everyone. However, it takes the Government significantly further down the road to the larger-scale index-linked savings and investment.
The index-linked "granny bond" concept is being extended to a new series to go on sale in November with a maximum holding of £5,000. This is in addition to the £1,200 maximum in the current issue. But the "only new beneficiaries" at the moment would be 60 and over, over 65 years of age. The Treasury said the new "granny bonds" will be issued in £500 units, with a minimum investment of £20 to £50.
The new issue of savings certificates is also being extended to include a new series of index-linked certificates, which will be issued in £500 units, with a minimum investment of £20 to £50.
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Money supply is under control, Treasury says

Continued from page 1
into the sterling M3 statistics. Even after allowing for this, the Treasury still estimated that the rate of growth of the money supply in July and August was at a monthly rate of between 1 and 2 per cent, leaving the recent trend in monetary growth some way below the target rate of between 7 and 11 per cent. The Treasury is increasingly confident that the worst is over. It said that bank lending to the private sector was expected to be achieved by at least the second half of the financial year, as inflation abated and companies continued to run down stocks.
It predicted a substantially lower public sector borrowing requirement in the second half, chiefly because of the uneven pattern of receipts and expenditure throughout the year.
In the five months to August it had received no payment of petroleum revenue tax, just one £1m bid for oil on September 1, however, and rather larger payment was expected in March. In addition, receipts from special sales of assets would fall largely in the second half of the year, while towards the end of the financial year there should also be the first payment of the agreed repayments on the British contribution to the EEC budget.
The Treasury statement repeated the Government's determination to pursue the monetary policy set out in the Budget speech and the medium term financial strategy.
Although it made no direct reference to an imminent cut in interest rates, the Treasury said the Government's decision to launch a new issue of index-linked bonds for the personal saver was designed to remove pressure from the gilt-edged market and to encourage a drop in long-term interest rates.
It is hoping to move as quickly as possible towards a situation in which long-term interest rates fall to levels that will tempt corporate borrowers to re-finance their loans, and lower interest rates until there has been a sharp fall in the rates offered by the clearing banks.
Financial Editor, page 19

Protest over trucks plant

By Donald Macintyre
The Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions is to tell Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Industry, about its concern over the controversial proposal for a plant assembling Japanese-originated Hino trucks in Warrington, Lancashire.
The plan, which engineering unions fear could accelerate redundancies in the British goods vehicle manufacturing industry, will be discussed at a meeting on September 22.

Share index breaks 500 barrier

By Our Financial Staff
The FT Index went through the 500 barrier yesterday in a frantic last half hour of business to close at 503.9. Equities generally were boosted by the bank lending figures and market leaders were heavily in demand.
The big four banks benefited from the 5p and 7p and major chemical companies suddenly became popular. Electrical shares had a good day and property shares were bought in hopes of an interest rate cut.
Insurance shares looked brighter, with the group's full-year profits up 10.2p. Royal Insurance led the field with a 20p rise to 458p.
But publishers struck a sour note with poor figures from Pearson Longman, Staffordshire Potteries, the latest casualty to reveal the severe fall in demand for pottery and china, was another black spot.
Interest was buoyed by a large batch of major company announcements. BICC's interim profits were down £2.45m to £2.8m, after a disappointing second quarter in the United Kingdom and £4.2m of exchange losses. Its interest costs have doubled.
Rockitt's reshaped North American business is recovering, but the group's full-year profits will be below last year's £22m.
BICC's interim profits to end June rose by 23 per cent to £34m, with a much improved performance.
The group expects its full-year profits to exceed last year's £65m by Balfour Beatty, which BICC wants to merge with Higgs and Hill, saw a £600,000 decline to £4.4m in its pre-tax contribution.
Bower Corporation, Britain's biggest producer of newsprint, which is to close its mill at Ellesmere Port, Cheshire on November 21, reported pre-tax profits for the half-year to June of £44.2m against £42.7m on sales of £932m compared with £825m. The interim dividend stands at 6.07p shares.
Bower's North American pulp and paper mills are booming but recession is hurting the group in Britain. Ellesmere Port is forecast to lose £6m this year.
Standard Chartered Bank, the fifth largest British banking group, reported record results. Pre-tax profits are up by 41 per cent to £121.3m for the half-year to end June and the interim dividend has been boosted by 20 per cent to 12p net a share.
Standard Chartered, most of whose profits come from overseas, reports good business conditions in the Far East and Africa, while in Britain costs have been soaring and business was dull.
Financial Editor, page 19

CEGB talks on closing up to 20 power plants

By Richard Evans
The Central Electricity Generating Board (CEGB) yesterday began negotiations to close up to 20 power stations permanently or temporarily with the loss of 3,000 jobs.
Details of the closure plan are unlikely to be announced until the end of the next month but yesterday the CEGB held talks lasting six hours with trade union officials to discuss the closures.
The board wants to cut about 3,000 jobs from its fleet of 57,000 MW and in July it said it was looking at the possibility of accelerating closures to reduce costs further in the face of a substantial fall in demand caused by the recession.
After the talks ended last night, the CEGB said: "It is intended to shut down selected generating plant, scrap that which will never be wanted again and put other plant into reserve. The board gives 12 months notice of its intention to close down plant and this means that the capacity now under review will not be closed before October 1981."
The fate of the 2,000 working in the threatened power stations is uncertain. While some may be redeployed to other areas, the rest will be made redundant.
"A loss of one megawatt equals the loss of one job, but all the people affected will not necessarily lose their jobs. It is something to be negotiated with the unions," the CEGB said.
Low efficiency, high-cost stations are closed down each year and 46 of these have been shut since 1974, with others being partly closed.

Market in futures is step nearer

Plans to set up a financial futures market in London took a step forward yesterday. Members of the City of London have agreed to set up a market for the trading of futures contracts in the City of London.
The market will be run by the City of London Finance Corporation, a new company set up to discuss an outline report submitted two months ago.
Among the issues under discussion was the possibility of a market in Treasury bills and government securities, and also in the City of London's own securities.
The committee, drawn from a wide range of City institutions, has deliberately left these questions open, offering a number of suggestions for the future. For example, that a gilt futures market could raise problems for the stock market, the government broker, and for the management of government debt.
Once agreed, the City of London Finance Corporation will hold a series of seminars and to publicise its ideas further.
Financial futures, offering City institutions the opportunity to hedge interest rates, currency movements and prices of financial instruments, are at present traded on three markets in Chicago and two in New York.
The first London contracts were for the trading of Treasury bills and certificates of deposit, possibly in both sterling and Eurodollars.

Mr Sam Toy named as Ford UK chairman and managing director

By Edward Townsend
Mr Sam Toy is the new chairman and managing director of Ford Motors in the United Kingdom. He will replace Sir Terence Beckett, who is to be director general at the Confederation of British Industry.
Mr Toy, formerly director of sales and a main board director, has been with Ford for the past 33 years.
His experience leading various sales divisions of the Ford group in recent years has earmarked him as a natural successor to Sir Terence, whose salary last year was £84,726.
Mr Toy takes on the top job at Ford just as the company has launched its new Escort, the "world car", which has cost £3,000m (£1,250m) to develop and on which depends much of Ford's continuing success throughout Europe and its ability to increase its share of the depressed United States market.
The Escort is being produced at Ford's Halewood plant on Merseyside where the company announced last week it was to spend £125m on modernisation and automation in addition to the £207m investment at the factory in the last three years.
Mr Toy, a Cornishman, was a pilot and flying instructor in the RAF during the Second World War. He later returned to Cambridge University where he obtained a degree in geography.
Unlike Sir Terence, he has not taken on outside directorships. He is chairman of Ford Personal Import/Export, of Ford Finance company, and of Dagenham Motors, a dealership group.
An associate described him yesterday as "not so much of an academic as Sir Terence, more of an active leader of the sales force."
"He cannot be expected to institute much in the way of policy changes as he has already had considerable influence on decisions. He likes a fight and said recently that he had a tremendous belief in the strengths of the United Kingdom company and of Ford of Europe."



Mr Sam Toy: "an active leader of the sales force."

Two new top men for General Motors

From Frank Vogl
Washington, Sept 9 Two of the most senior executives at General Motors, the world's largest manufacturing company, plan to retire at the end of this year.
Thomas Murphy, the chairman and chief executive officer, will be replaced by Mr Roger Smith, aged 55, while Mr Elliott Estes, hands over the office of president to Mr James McLaughlin, 58.
Mr Smith, like the new president, has been a main board director of the company since 1974. He worked through the accounting, financial management and treasurer's offices. He is executive vice-president for operating staffs and financial operations.
Once again GM has chosen men who have gradually worked their way up through the ranks, who have no experience of working for other corporations and who have been carefully groomed at GM's headquarters in Detroit for the positions they are about to assume.
Mr Smith went to work for the GM comptroller after graduating from the University of Michigan's Business School in 1949. Mr McDonald joined GM even earlier, entering the company's Institute of Education at the age of 18 in 1940.
Mr McDonald, who as president will also be chief operating officer of the company with responsibility for world-wide operations, will play the key role in the new model programme, including the possible introduction in four years of an electric-powered car.

Steel imports still rising despite slump in market

By Peter Hill
Industrial Editor
The value of steel imports in the first seven months of this year was almost double that of the industry's exports and imports combined, according to a report of the three-month steel strike in the first quarter of this year.
The latest government statistics show the extent to which the steel industry's export performance is being undermined by the high exchange rate and inflation.
In the first seven months the total value of iron and steel exports was £1,010.7m of which £142.5m arrived in July. Over the same period exports amounted to £545.7m. July's figure being only slightly more than £100m.
The world market for steel has continued to decline sharply with the recession. Orders are dwindling and steel makers still face overcapacity despite the closure and temporary shutdown of plant.
Imports between January and July were well ahead of levels in the corresponding period of last year, reflecting the arrival at British ports of steel ordered during the strike in the first three months of the year.
This high level of imported steel is now posing further problems for the companies and traders which placed orders with foreign suppliers. Steel is continuing to arrive but demand is falling resulting in heavy overstocking.
Orders placed with British Steel Corporation mills and with private sector works are falling, making overstocking worse.
It is unlikely that there will be any discernible improvement until early next year.

Snags over financing £1,100m gas pipeline

The Government may have to think again over how to finance the £1,100m gas gathering pipeline system announced earlier this year after a feasibility study by the British Gas Corporation and Mobil.
The organizing committee set up to consider further development of the pipeline, which will collect gas from a dozen offshore fields, has found that uncertainties involved in the early stages are too great to allow the Government's original financing plan to be followed.
This was to form a company financed largely with private sector money. City institutions would subscribe between 30 and 40 per cent of the equity with oil companies and British Gas taking minority shares. More recently it had been thought that the Government might wish to offer some of the shares direct to the public.
British Gas has become convinced that it will not be possible at first to provide the kind of information that would be needed for anything approaching a prospectus in an offer for sale to attract institutional investment.
An option is still to invite institutions to put up capital and to subscribe for debt. The City had shown itself increasingly adventurous in financing energy projects but the risks in this case may be too great for many institutions to put up substantial amounts of money in the early stages.
Another financing method would be to raise loans against future contracts for sale. This would involve British Gas selling the light dry gas obtained, when the heavier hydrocarbons going perhaps to a consortium of Shell, Esso, ICI and BP for use at their petrochemical plants.
A problem is that this would mean the gas corporation becoming a major buyer of the offshore gas and the Government has said it does not want this to happen.
British Gas could finance the whole project out of cash flow, but this would involve a direct effect on the public sector borrowing requirement.
A fourth solution would be to allow oil companies to finance the system alone. British Petroleum might be prepared to take on the whole project itself but it is unlikely the Government would wish the scheme to be totally in private hands.
Competition for the heavier associated gas products to be used in the manufacture of petrochemical plants is intense and because of this competition, British Gas believes the offshore gas gathering company will have to act as an arbiter in the sale of liquid gas, clearly believes that it should be part of any company performing this role.
Lobbying to take the lead in the project, which could add 25 per cent to Britain's available gas reserves, will continue to be fierce. The oil companies are ready to finance the project entirely if it may prove difficult for British Gas to argue that its role as referee in distributing petrochemical feedstocks is crucial to a successful outcome.

Do You Like Wasting Money?

Probably not - but many companies still waste a fortune, without even knowing it. They buy the wrong equipment, they pay the wrong price and they waste time doing so. Why? Because up till now, there has been no independent monthly guide to business equipment and services - nothing like a monthly "Which?" for business buyers. Now, however, there is no excuse - you've got "What to Buy for Business".

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British business may suffer if Congress agrees to investment control Carter fight to block curbs on foreign finance

The Carter Administration will fight efforts being made in Congress to impose restrictions on foreign investments, according to Mr Fred Bergsten, Assistant Secretary for International Affairs in the United States Treasury.
He told a Congressional hearing that foreign investment had grown sharply in the last few years. The assets of non-Bank United States subsidiaries of foreign companies were now far in excess of the latest Commerce Department data showing a volume of \$131,000m (£53,900m).
Mr Bergsten gave a warning that any restrictions could lead to retaliation by foreign countries and severely damage the United States balance of payments. Total foreign investment of United States companies amounted to more than \$190,000m. Income from this, he said, "strengthened our current account by \$37,800m last year, fully offsetting our deficit on merchandise trade and thus sustaining the dollar."
In many cases, American investment was quite significant in foreign countries and policies of foreign governments were bound to be influenced by Congressional action. United States companies alone now controlled 43 per cent of Canadian manufacturing.
Mr Bergsten said the White House was striving to win international support for agreements which abolish governmental influences on investment flows, such as special tax incentives to attract foreign investors or special performance guarantees.
Mr Bergsten is the chairman of a task force of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund which is studying this subject. He said the findings of the task force would be presented to the annual meeting of the World Bank to be held later this month.
The main conclusions were that performance requirements by governments to lure foreign investment tended to produce distortions in the economy of the host country. Widespread use of incentive offers did far more good to recipient companies than to the competitive position of host countries and use of incentives by one country could have adverse effects on others. Performance requirements could "become tantamount to a restrictive trade practice," the report says.
Frank Vogl



French oil imports fall sharply

French crude oil imports declined by 10.1 per cent to 66.5 million tons during the first seven months of this year from 73.9 million in the corresponding 1979 period, according to Bulletin de l'Industrie Pétrolière.

In July alone, imports declined 2.2 per cent to 9.25 million tons from 9.57 million in July last year.

Over the January-July period, imports from Saudi Arabia and Iraq accounted for 57.2 per cent of the total.

Zinc plant cuts
Preussag AG of Hannover has announced plans to cut zinc production at its Harz plant by about 450.

Danish jobless
Unemployment in Denmark rose during July to 152,618, 5.3 per cent of the total labour force, the government's bureau of statistics has announced.

This is up from 5.7 per cent in June and from 5.2 per cent in July last year.

Exxon coal venture
Exxon Corporation is going ahead with a £1,500m project to exploit the Cerrejón coal reserves in a joint venture with the Colombian national coal company.

Singapore project
The S\$2,000m (about £400m) Sumitomo petrochemical project to be set up on one of Singapore's outlying islands, will go ahead as planned, economic development board officials say.

Mission to China
A Japan-China Association mission has left Tokyo for Peking for a series of meetings with Chinese authorities.

Exchange rate and high productivity benefit Far Eastern yards

Japan takes 85pc of world ship orders

Japanese shipbuilders accounted for more than 85 per cent of all export orders placed with the world's shipyards in the first six months of this year. This is further evidence of the competitive advantage enjoyed by Japanese yards because of favourable exchange rates and high levels of productivity.

Half-year figures compiled by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development in Paris published yesterday showed that in the first six months of this year, Japanese shipbuilders secured export orders totalling 4,717,000 gross tons out of a total export order volume of 5,521,000 gross tons, equivalent to 85.4 per cent of the total.

The balance was accounted for by orders placed with member countries of the Association of West European Shipbuilders which includes the United Kingdom, France, West Germany and Italy.

According to the OECD, total export orders held by the leading shipbuilding nations at the end of June amounted to slightly over 12 million tons gross with Japan's yard accounting for more than 70 per cent of that total.

The OECD, which was closely involved in attempts to provide a breathing space for hard-pressed European shipbuilders two years ago and which encouraged Japan to make concessions to Europe said that overall new orders received by the OECD shipbuilding group members in the first half of this year amounted to nearly eight million tons gross, boosting the industry's total order book by the end of the six month period to 15.7 million tons.

Japanese yards gained new orders totalling nearly six million tons in the first six months of the year, increasing the industry's order book to 10.5 million tons equivalent to nearly 56 per cent of the total order book by members of the OECD shipbuilding group.

The latest trend in the level of orders gained by the Japanese industry is bound to be a source of concern to European shipbuilders who are still suffering from the continuing lack of orders.

Although the Japanese industry has cut back its capacity considerably under government directions, the main influence on the level of orders its yards have been able to secure—despite the proliferation of subsidies in every shipbuilding nation—has been the rate of exchange of the Japanese yen against sterling and the United States dollar.

Peter Hill

Burroughs to invest £10m at Milton Keynes

By Kenneth Owen
Technology Editor
Burroughs, the American-owned computer company, is to invest £10m at Milton Keynes, Buckinghamshire, which means the creation of several hundred jobs in its first phase.

A 400-place residential training school is being built for completion by early 1983. It will be used to train Burroughs marketing staff from the United Kingdom and continental Europe, and also customers' staff.

Mr Eric McGlone, chairman of the company's Europe-Africa division, said yesterday that in Europe and Africa in general and in the United Kingdom in particular, Burroughs had more than doubled its business during the past five years.

Despite the worldwide economic situation, the company had every confidence that demand for its products would continue to grow. The new training school would supplement educational centres in France, the Netherlands, South Africa and Scandinavia.

Burroughs also plans to set up a major European distribution centre for the export of computer systems to world markets and a large computer installation at Milton Keynes. The latter will include a computer centre for the training school, and an on-line database system

for international communications.

The company has seven factories in Britain and an eighth should start operation in December, North Wales, later this year. Four further factories are located in France, Belgium and The Netherlands. The company employs about 10,000 people in Europe and Africa.

General Instruments Microelectronics, of the United States, is expanding its plant in Glenrothes, Fife, with an £8.5m investment which should create 500 new jobs by 1985.

Another 44,000 square feet will be added to the factory. The investment for the expansion has been provided by General Instruments, the Scottish Office and the Department of Industry.

The company hopes that by 1985 the turnover will be three times that of last year. Union and shop-floor leaders said yesterday that they would mount an all-out campaign to oppose the latest factory closure in a Cheshire town where some 2,000 unemployed are already chasing only about 40 job vacancies.

The announcement by Metal Box that it intends to close its cans plant at Winsford, Cheshire, is the second big blow to the town within a few months. Earlier ICL computers declared more than 500 redundancies at its plant there.

Mr Peter Benton, managing director of British Telecom, said he had "no alternative but to go ahead with higher prices in November".

"We believe that everyone agrees that a good telephone communications service is vital to the commercial and industrial communities as well

as to private citizens in Britain."

"We reject the allegation that we have taken the soft option and put up prices rather than improve productivity; our productivity improvement has been outstanding compared to British industry generally."

"We have set ourselves demanding targets but the rises are needed because of the rate of inflation, recent necessary pay settlements, and Government curbs on public sector borrowing."

The Government's constraints on British Telecom's borrowing is highlighted in the council's response.

The council has called on the Government to encourage British Telecom to rethink its strategy and come forward with an alternative.

Under the present constraints the expenditure of British Telecom, expected to average £1,500m a year over the next five years, has to be raised largely from revenue.

The council believes if British Telecom is allowed to raise money by borrowing at interest, it could reduce the burden on the user.

According to the council, "if British Telecom were allowed to strike a sensible balance between internal and external financing this would make a significant contribution to holding prices down."

Exacerbation of already strong inflationary expectations increased speculative activity and boosted the demand for real assets. Speculation also seemed to have influenced the substantial rise in import volumes and the associated increase in the current account deficit, which doubled last year to \$1,900m (£791m), the report says.

However, export volumes would have to rise at a rate "much faster than 8 per cent" if the economy was to experience the sustained growth observed in the years up to 1979.

The OECD believes that both demand and activity in Greece will remain weak, accompanied by a slight rise in unemployment. Real gross domestic product was likely to stagnate after having risen by 3.75 per cent in 1979, but a slight rise could be tentatively forecast for 1981.

A sharp rise in the cost of imported oil caused inflation in Greece to surge to a rate well above that of the OECD as a whole. Retail prices rose by 19 per cent last year against 12.5 per cent in 1979 and a year-on-year growth of 25 per cent is forecast for 1980. A deceleration is likely next year, however, to a rate of around 20 per cent.

The OECD says that the Greek Government's restrictive monetary stance is appropriate, although its impact mainly falls on the private sector. "In the absence of a sufficient reduction in nominal income growth, this risks leading to a deeper than warranted recession without making corresponding impact on inflationary pressures."

In the short-term, slower growth of demand was essential to improve price and balance of payments performance and policy should be geared to these objectives.

The report says that a substantially smaller public sector deficit and a reordering of priorities between current and capital expenditure are required.

It gives a warning that "the current external deficit has become a constraint, which threatens to reduce substantially Greece's medium to long term potential growth rate."

The OECD forecasts a further widening of the current account deficit this year to around \$2,500m, although "some improvement is expected in 1981."

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3. The gearing adjustment reduces the monetary working capital and depreciation adjustments by the proportion of loan capital to total capital employed.

PO council criticizes telephone price rises

By Bill Johnstone

The Post Office Users National Council has criticized British Telecom, the telecommunications arm of the Post Office, for inefficiency and lack of productivity.

The attack is made in response to British Telecom's proposed increases in telephone charges which are to take effect from November 1.

The users council said yesterday: "Despite lengthy discussions we are not convinced that British Telecom has been sufficiently rigorous in making economies or improving productivity and efficiency."

The increase will mean a rise of 14 per cent on the basic telephone call charge, a 26 per cent rise in domestic rentals and a 48 per cent increase on business rentals.

The changes will put an extra 22 pence on £5.80 on the average domestic bill of £30 a quarter and 18.5 per cent on the commercial bill of £178 a quarter.

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as to private citizens in Britain."

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Stock Exchange rules 'make diversification difficult'

From Mr J. Douglas

Sir, In your Financial Editor's article today, you deal with the measures which some stock

brokers have started to take in anticipation of the widespread changes which are likely to prevail in the securities business, following the Restrictive Trade Practices Court inquiry into the Stock Exchange Rule Book.

There are many of us, however, who feel that these changes will take place irrespective of the outcome of the court's deliberations, and a straw poll of Members of the Stock Exchange produces a significant majority who feel that the Stock Exchange is probably wasting its Members' time, money and effort in its defence of the existing rule book, but that not to do so would be a self-evident admission of inadequacy.

In your statement that stock brokers have to be "remarkably prosperous or complacent" if they are not now preparing for a changed structure in the securities markets, you imply that, with a few exceptions, most firms have been watching the writing of the rule book in a state of paralysis and incoherence. Whatever may be the criticisms of the Stock Exchange Rule Book, the market does contain a large number of creative and innovative individuals, who are acutely aware of the consequences which followed from the abolition of fixed commissions in 1928.

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string by the rules of their own restrictive practice.

As you suggest, raising commission rates is no part of the preparation for the changes to come—it is share prices which have fallen in the inflation race, and commission rates are not relevant in this context.

The enterprise broker is therefore left with an extension of the range of his services, as the answer to the squeeze on margins, and the possibility of a virtual free-for-all in financial markets. However, such extensions can be confronted with a formidable range of disincentives from the Stock Exchange itself. For instance, condescension to the idiosyncrasies of the liquidity margin requirements, compulsory restrictive clauses in the memorandum and articles of a subsidiary company, the application of the general service charge on all revenue sources and several limitations on non-member shareholders, make the establishment and financing of diversification a daunting task.

This firm has originated and invented a novel business information service, using the very latest in computer technology, but because of the capital requirements and the limitations imposed by the Stock Exchange, this activity has been set up in conjunction with some major financial institutions as an entirely separate company. The realization of the consequences of the likely changes in the securities market were becoming increasingly common knowledge in the financial community, but it remains true that it is less lack of imagination and enterprise, which is preventing brokers from rising to the challenges, than the self-imposed limitations of Stock Exchange membership.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN DOUGLAS,
Managing Partner,
McAnally Montgomery & Co.,
15 Fenchurch Lane,
London EC3M 7BL,
September 8.

From Mr E. Q. W. Derby

Sir, I write to you concerning your Financial Editor's article about "the paragraph about

small investors. One error concerns commissions on equity transactions where the minimum is 27 at £200 value with a scale rate of 1.5 per cent thereafter. A transaction of £1,000 costs £15, although any firm is at liberty to charge a higher rate.

Fixed rate commissions may disappear, but I do not think it relative to make a strict comparison with the fixed rate. The fine scale for abandonment of fixed rate commissions in New York was small, but here it will take much longer and give the market room to evolve. For my part, I am a partner of a firm of stockbrokers which has offices in Bath, Wells, Western super-Mare and London. This is not a particularly busy town, although it only became possible in 1973 on the joining up of all the Stock Exchanges within the United Kingdom and Ireland. However, we process all office work outside London saving very expensive City of London costs. This is our particular method of being able to continue giving a personal service to the private investor. At the same time we have a wholly owned subsidiary providing full financial planning and as this is "in house", we believe this to be the best way of managing a person's affairs.

These facts will not stop the private investor leaving the market, and our influence brought about by other savings institutions with their advertising-fire-power cannot be met by individual firms of stockbrokers. Indeed a charge may be levied against us for being too low-key and not advertising our wares. Sadly, over the last few years, people have lost their nerve for managing their own affairs and feel safer, although probably not better off, by handing their money over to a third party. An encouragement would be the French system—conclusion: my firm and many similar are in business to cope with the private client and it is a complete misapprehension to think otherwise.

Yours faithfully,
RICHARD O. W. DERBY,
Godfrey, Derby & Co.,
Broad Street House,
Wells,
Somerset BA5 2DJ,
September 8.

From Mr J. A. Dunn

Sir, My own responsibilities within one of the clearing banks include organizational matters, and it is therefore only right that I should respond to Mr Elvey's challenge. (The Times, September 3). It would be naive to pretend that time pressures are not a problem, but it is less than fair to imply that no thought is given to reducing them and that success has been achieved. In my own bank, there has been a recently introduced scheme which makes it considerably easier for relief cashiers to be provided quickly during periods of high demand which emerge during lunch hours. Moreover, we have for several years been extending automated methods to support our staff, to the degree where on a typical Friday 50,000 cash withdrawals from our Cashpoint machines take place between 12 noon and 2 pm, alone, with a transaction speed that can considerably reduce waiting.

Inevitably there is a conflict between the additional demand at lunch times and the staffing pressure which results from the unsurprising wish of bank staff to have a lunch break too—not forgetting that telephones still have to be manned, customer's interviewed and other work progressed. I am sorry that Mr Elvey sees complacency and can only say that we are constantly researching ways of mitigating the problem, and in branches throughout the country managers and staff find themselves hard to solve this practical poser. Nevertheless constructive suggestions are always welcome.

Yours faithfully,
J. A. DUNN,
General Manager,
Management Services Division,
Lloyds Bank Limited,
71 Lombard Street,
London, EC3M 3BS,
September 5.

From Mr M. E. Dobrin

Sir, Mr Franklin-Smith (September 5) is mistaken in that it is possible both in the case of business and residential tenancies to exclude security of tenure. In the case of business tenancies, the provisions of the Landlord and Tenant Act 1954, which governs the letting of a fixed term of up to six months does not give the tenant security of tenure. In the case of residential lettings, the Housing Act 1960 will be possible for

landlords to grant shorthold tenancies at fixed terms of between one and five years with the right to regain possession at the end of the term. The shorthold provisions will not apply to existing tenancies, and shorthold tenants, the new provisions of shorthold tenancies are to be brought into force by appointed day order.

Yours faithfully,
M. E. DOBRIN,
29 Grosvenor House,
19 Grosvenor Square,
London W1M 0AB,
September 5.

From Mr J. A. Dunn

Sir, As a very small Trafalgar House shareholder may I say what rubbish Mr Wigram writes about the destruction of the Firestone factory.

Trafalgar House have used their wit and acted within the law to frustrate legislation which can only hamper companies in their efforts to modernize and maximize their capital in very difficult times. Conservation and preservation orders are only too easily slipped on industrial buildings by civic societies and other bodies on purely subjective

artistic and aesthetic grounds, regardless of the difficulties caused to industry by such decisions.

I consider it a most unhealthy and neurotic trait this desire to preserve practically anything relating to "our past" good or bad, instead of concentrating on the needs of industry in the future.

Well done Trafalgar House! Yours faithfully,
JEAN SCOTT,
3 Marlborough Court,
Washingborough,
Lincoln,
September 5.

From Mr H. D. Berman

Sir, The late Michael Flanders advocated the testing of cars before they left the factory (at the drop of another hat); perhaps we shall now have components properly tested before they reach the assembly line.

Sir Michael Edwards makes a pathetic plea to buy British and promptly employs an Italian designer and gives the

car an Italian name—hoping that people will buy it because it is not British. Why employ a British designer and give the car a British name, eg. Red Run—runs fast and clears all obstacles?

Yours faithfully,
H. D. BERMAN,
Flat 2, 14, Dittons Road,
Epsom, Surrey, BN21 1DW,
September 5.

From Mr H. D. Berman

Sir, I believe we are editing our way into a bank account with greater involvement and control by conscientious lay members. I suspect the question of hypermarkets is a neighbourhood shop can look after itself.

Yours faithfully,
(MRS) NANCY IRWIN,
11 Chisholm Road,
Croydon, CR0 6UG,
September 5.

From Mr J. A. Dunn

Sir, My own responsibilities within one of the clearing banks include organizational matters, and it is therefore only right that I should respond to Mr Elvey's challenge. (The Times, September 3). It would be naive to pretend that time pressures are not a problem, but it is less than fair to imply that no thought is given to reducing them and that success has been achieved. In my own bank, there has been a recently introduced scheme which makes it considerably easier for relief cashiers to be provided quickly during periods of high demand which emerge during lunch hours. Moreover, we have for several years been extending automated methods to support our staff, to the degree where on a typical Friday 50,000 cash withdrawals from our Cashpoint machines take place between 12 noon and 2 pm, alone, with a transaction speed that can considerably reduce waiting.

Inevitably there is a conflict between the additional demand at lunch times and the staffing pressure which results from the unsurprising wish of bank staff to have a lunch break too—not forgetting that telephones still have to be manned, customer's interviewed and other work progressed. I am sorry that Mr Elvey sees complacency and can only say that we are constantly researching ways of mitigating the problem, and in branches throughout the country managers and staff find themselves hard to solve this practical poser. Nevertheless constructive suggestions are always welcome.

Yours faithfully,
J. A. DUNN,
General Manager,
Management Services Division,
Lloyds Bank Limited,
71 Lombard Street,
London, EC3M 3BS,
September 5.

From Mr M. E. Dobrin

Sir, Mr Franklin-Smith (September 5) is mistaken in that it is possible both in the case of business and residential tenancies to exclude security of tenure. In the case of business tenancies, the provisions of the Landlord and Tenant Act 1954, which governs the letting of a fixed term of up to six months does not give the tenant security of tenure. In the case of residential lettings, the Housing Act 1960 will be possible for

landlords to grant shorthold tenancies at fixed terms of between one and five years with the right to regain possession at the end of the term. The shorthold provisions will not apply to existing tenancies, and shorthold tenants, the new provisions of shorthold tenancies are to be brought into force by appointed day order.

Yours faithfully,
M. E. DOBRIN,
29 Grosvenor House,
19 Grosvenor Square,
London W1M 0AB,
September 5.

From Mr J. A. Dunn

Sir, As a very small Trafalgar House shareholder may I say what rubbish Mr Wigram writes about the destruction of the Firestone factory.

Trafalgar House have used their wit and acted within the law to frustrate legislation which can only hamper companies in their efforts to modernize and maximize their capital in very difficult times. Conservation and preservation orders are only too easily slipped on industrial buildings by civic societies and other bodies on purely subjective

artistic and aesthetic grounds, regardless of the difficulties caused to industry by such decisions.

I consider it a most unhealthy and neurotic trait this desire to preserve practically anything relating to "our past" good or bad, instead of concentrating on the needs of industry in the future.

Well done Trafalgar House! Yours faithfully,
JEAN SCOTT,
3 Marlborough Court,
Washingborough,
Lincoln,
September 5.

From Mr H. D. Berman

Sir, The late Michael Flanders advocated the testing of cars before they left the factory (at the drop of another hat); perhaps we shall now have components properly tested before they reach the assembly line.

Sir Michael Edwards makes a pathetic plea to buy British and promptly employs an Italian designer and gives the

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Clearing the decks for a cut in MLR

Yet another set of dismal financial statistics—albeit no worse than expected—seem to have been greeted by tumultuous applause. The long end of the gilt market finished with gains stretching to £2, while most money market interest rates were half a point or so lower. And all (or at least mainly) at the drop of an index-linked bond for a rather broader range of granaries and granddads.

So what's going on? Well, the money supply figures, showing 3 per cent growth in banking August, are hardly good, even if they had been well leaked. The indication that the underlying growth rate in both July and August was probably of the order of 1.2 per cent in each month still puts the underlying annualized rate of growth from the February base at somewhere between 12 and 17 per cent. Moreover, the massive government borrowing requirements for August gives previous little indication of a rain-bath in the recent overshoot in central government spending.

But, as you may have guessed by now, we are told that the worst is over. The public sector borrowing requirement should look substantially healthier over the rest of the year, helped in no small measure by two large dollops of petroleum revenue tax, the first of which fell due on September 1, a tighter check on spending, special asset sales etc. Meanwhile, bank lending to the private sector is expected to moderate as the rate of price inflation abates and companies continue to destock.

A new issue of granary bonds is estimated to yield some £1,500m between November and next April. That, of course, will be a major relief to the beleaguered gilt-edged market, which, with the funding burden eased and the government outlook looking rosier, should be able to shoot ahead—helped by a few cuts in MLR—to the kind of level some time next year when a virtuous monetary circle can be completed with the corporate sector refinancing its bank borrowing from the long term bond market.

At first sight it all looks grand. But unless the government lives up to its word on public spending, and unless pay settlements generally moderate fairly significantly, the possibility of a nasty accident and tears in the medium term remains. Short-term, the decks have been cleared for an MLR cut, though before that the market will presumably be fed with some partly-paid stock this Friday.

Reckitt & Colman

De-stocking damage at home

Reckitt & Colman was set for a £2m increase in first-half profits until the grocery trade began de-stocking in April. That cost Reckitt an extra £2m in interest charges on the borrowing needed to finance its own higher stocks. So with other cost increases, British profits were almost halved to £2.25m. Meanwhile, exports to Europe fell by a quarter and less favoured exchange rates cost overseas profits £4.12m. The outcome is interim profits for June 28 down by £2.45m to £2.28m on sales of £357m. The bright spot, though, has been North America, where profits recovered from £30,000 to £2.38m following loss elimination and tighter management.

Borrowings, meanwhile, have moved up to their annual peak, up 30 per cent, although year-end borrowings will show a smaller rise from 1979's £65.7m net.

The point, then, is that while sterling remains strong Reckitt's profits will be under pressure. Full-year profits could be £3.6m below 1979's £51m giving a fully-taxed return of 12.4 at 1980, a share down 20 yesterday. On the same dividend—the interim's unchanged—the yield is 6.1 per cent. Profits come out at the lower end of the range the shares could be vulnerable.

Pearson

Publishing problems

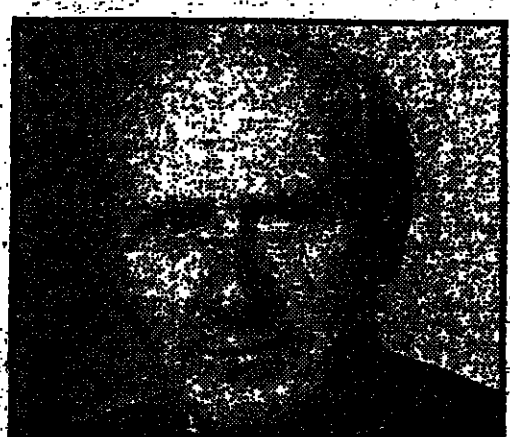
publishing profits at Pearson Longman have been decimated in the first half, on the newspaper side by National Graphical Association action against the provincial proprietors earlier this year and in book publishing by organizational problems at Penguin where there was a further loss this time of 1.6m and the general malaise in book publishing.

Disputes in the newspaper businesses—Testaminter Press and *Financial Times*—apparently cost profits more than £4m in the first half of the year and while that in (all being well) be regarded as exceptional, the recession, with its implications for advertising revenue, is now biting hard. This, and prospects which are described as "not good" for the remainder of the year, Pearson Longman, is the cross that Pearson now has to bear. Its other interests,

merchant banking, oil services in North America, and Madame Tussaud's, fared either very well in the case of Lazarus, or relatively well given the circumstances and a poor first half of 1979 as in the case of Boulton.

The strength of sterling is difficult of course for businesses like Boulton and the book publishers which rely heavily on exports, and S. Pearson, with profits already running £13m down at £13.6m at the attributable pretax level is not encouraging about the 1980 outcome despite an initial contribution from Fairley.

That said, S. Pearson shares look safe but dull at 22½, with the dividend returning 61 per cent, undoubtedly safe. Pearson Longman shareholders should also be able to rest easy about the dividend for the moment, but until the company can demonstrate that its paperback problems have been overcome, it is a share that, at 1980, will lack support—even in the use of S. Pearson who cannot find the prospect of buying in the minority particularly attractive at this juncture.



Standard Chartered whose chairman is Lord Barber (above) has been outperforming the banking sector since early last year and yesterday's interim results confirm the strength and potential of the group. Profits to end June are up by 44 per cent at £121.3m, and while some £13m of bullion profits which might not be repeated are included and probably more than average profits from foreign exchange dealings, the results are nevertheless impressive in the light of the strength of sterling and dull business conditions in the United Kingdom.

The underlying growth of the business in the Far East and Africa was more than sufficient to offset the strength of sterling, while in the United States, United Bank contributed £17m to the results, unchanged from last year because of organization costs. But in Britain, where the group needs a stronger base, conditions were not as good as in the rest of the world. In the wholesale money market, rates have been tight.

This year Standard should make profits of at least £220m, and possibly more if sterling weakens and interest rates fall soon. On the other hand the shares have risen substantially recently—up 40p yesterday—and it is perhaps a good time to take some profit, even though the shares on a prospective P/E ratio of less than 6 and yielding 7.5 per cent are not expensive on a longer view.

Bowater

Hopes are deferred

This case for treating Bowater as a growth stock is not yet in shreds. Many hoped that a £27m investment programme (equal to three years' profits) and a newspaper boom in North America would this year start to lift profits off a three year plateau. That now looks improbable.

In the half year to June sales rose by more than 12 per cent to £932m, but profits by less than 5 per cent to £44.7m. Outside estimates were for up to £42m. The two big blows are the rise in interest payable, and the leap in the tax charges from £14.6m to £21.3m. Last year's low figure reflected special allowances on the United States development programme, especially at the newspaper plant at Calhoun, Tennessee.

Inflation-adjusted, pre-tax profits were £22.7m and on tax as recorded, the unchanged interim dividend of 6.07p gross is only partly earned.

Nevertheless, one North American pulp and paper mill still do well, but British activities, save Bowater-Scott in tissues, are suffering severely from recession.

It is disappointing that commodity trading is still in the red. One day Bowater will pull round its UK interests; the question is whether the North America newspaper boom will be over by then.

For all this the shares rose 4p to 170p as investors gave the group the benefit of the doubt, helped no doubt by the view that a yield of 9.6 per cent is good for an index stock.

A Business News report compiled by Edward Townsend in London, Edward Lapham in Detroit, Peter Norman in Brussels and Koji Nakamura in Tokyo

Challenges facing the world's car makers

The 25,000-ton cruise liner *Vistafjord* is this week continuing its series of eight voyages from Liverpool to the Isle of Man bearing with it several thousand United Kingdom car dealers and distributors and the last great hope of the British motor industry. BL has spent a modest £1m in chartering the ship and giving its dealers a preview of the Mini Metro, the state-owned company's new small car on which it is pinning its hopes for future success. BL admits that if the Metro is a failure its mass produced car business will be beyond recall.

The Metro launch follows the introduction of the new Escort, the £3,000 "world car" on which Ford is also gambling for its future. The car, probably the most important single model to be developed by the motor industry since the Model T Ford, is to be built in Europe at Ford's Halewood factory in the United Kingdom and at Saarlouis in Germany. Like the Metro, it will play a leading role in the split of the United Kingdom industry's spirits.

And British industry confidence is badly in need of an injection of optimism. It has been swamped this year by an unprecedented deluge of redundancies, lay-offs and short-time working which has affected both manufacturers and component suppliers alike.

But the 3,000 car salesmen discussing the finer points of the Metro on the decks of the *Vistafjord* this week and next know that many of their counterparts throughout most of the Western world are in the same position.

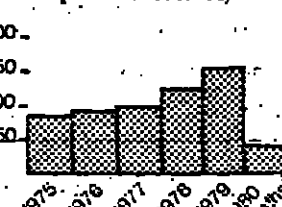
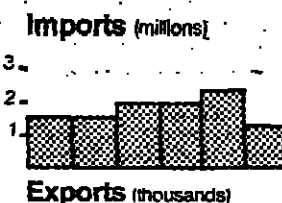
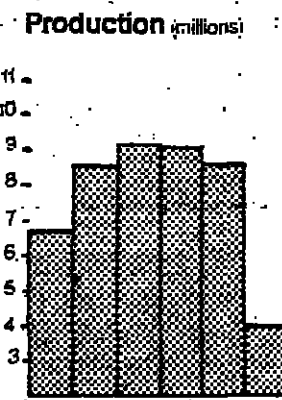
An investigation by Business News correspondents in some of the main car markets shows that, with the exception of Japan, most car makers are in the throes of a grim struggle to capture as many as possible of declining sales. The next upturn in demand, the experts tell them, will not come before the end of 1981.

By that time, the world industry may have undergone some major structural changes. If BL fails, Britain could become largely an assembler rather than a manufacturer of cars; if new cars in the United States prove to be ill-timed there could be some major business collapses; and the Japanese could seize the opportunity to expand their overseas car assembly operations.

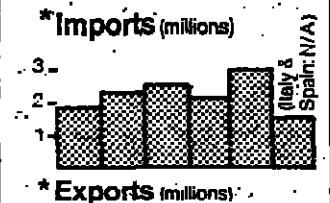
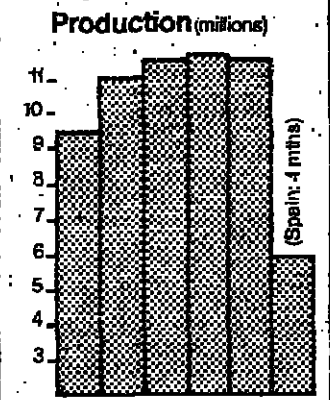
The manufacturers' responses, seen already with the arrival of "world cars" made by the Americans, will be to standardize components and assembly facilities, to increase productivity and the use of automated plant and robots and, particularly with the smaller companies, to establish more joint design and development activities.

Car production, imports and exports.

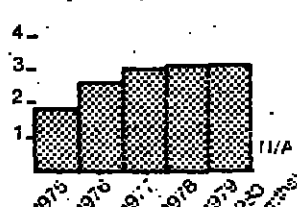
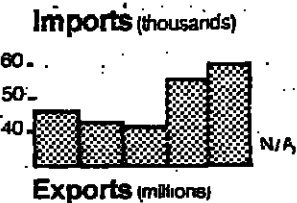
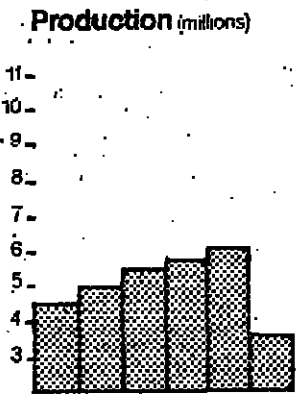
USA



EUROPE



JAPAN



* UK, W. Germany, France, Italy, Belgium, Spain.
* The bulk of imports and exports represents trade between European countries.

Europe: the main doubt is about Britain

Europe has the distinction of being the most highly concentrated and lucrative car market in the world and despite the current structural changes that are taking place, production and exports from its huge motor industry are, with the exception of the United Kingdom surprisingly resilient in the face of the recession.

Lay-offs and short-time working are now in operation in all of the major producing countries, but output figures for the first six months of this year indicate that by the end of the year the numbers of cars produced in West Germany, France, the United Kingdom, Italy, Belgium and Spain will not be too far short of the totals of the last four years.

Most forecasts suggest that the industries of France, West Germany and Italy will continue

to expand once demand is on the increase again, while United Kingdom output, dependent upon a stagnant home market and a variety of scattered export markets, will stick at about 1 million cars a year.

Europe's biggest car maker, West Germany, produced just under 4 million units in 1979 but is at present producing at rates 8 per cent lower than last year. Imports are taking about 27 per cent of the home market led by France with 10 per cent and Japan with 5.6 per cent.

With five boom years behind it, the West German industry has accumulated healthy financial reserves to meet the expected slowdown in demand. The only surprise this year has been a sharp rise in Japanese small car imports.

Hardest hit have been the German subsidiaries of General

Motors (Opel) which offered early pensions and golden handshakes to shed 5,800 workers and Ford in Cologne which has begun a similar move to dispose of 6,000 jobs.

In France, the development of the car market over the last 12 years has confounded experts through its buoyancy. New registrations have risen steadily since 1968 to pass the 2 million mark for the first time in 1978.

Exports, which increased by 7.5 per cent last year, are expected to rise again in 1981.

Figures for the industry, however, are predictably grim. Sales in June were down 16 per cent, output by 5.5 per cent and exports by 3 per cent.

Renault, which, like Volkswagen in Germany, switched early to the production of smaller, more efficient cars, is doing well and in the first five

months made more cars than Peugeot, Citroen and Talbot together. Peugeot introduced short-time working for 54,000 in July and Talbot has had lay-offs affecting 23,000. At the end of July, M. Andre Giraud, the French industry minister said the industry did not need government support.

In Italy, the outlook is less optimistic, with Fiat seeking to reduce overall output by 30 per cent in the second-half of the year. In June and July, 78,000 Fiat workers went onto a four-day week and there is speculation that the company wants to shed 15,000 jobs. This has occurred a country which restricts Japanese car imports to 2,300 a year.

More lay-offs and short-time working are being experienced in the big Belgian assembly plants, most of which are

owned by parent companies abroad. Ford has halved output of Taunus cars and Transit vans at its Genk plant in Flanders and 8,000 workers will be on short-time this month. General Motors and Volvo are also cutting back and total Belgian production is expected to be down by 5 per cent this year. There is also doubt about the long-term future of BL's plant at Benefield.

With Spain emerging as a major producer and exporter of cars from its new multinational plants protected by high tariff barriers, the one big question mark in Europe hangs over the United Kingdom industry. Like Fiat, BL has had a fair share of state support; its future rests on new models now being launched but, say its critics, it is too far behind the competition.

Japan: still in an expansionist mood

Japan, fast becoming the largest car producing nation in the world, is the only one not to be suffering the effects of the stagnant world market. Its car makers have not needed government aid, there have been no lay-offs, no short time, no redundancies.

All of Japan's major motor vehicle producers plan to increase output this year, ranging from Toyota's 7.5 per cent expected increase to Honda's 18 per cent.

Export predictions are equally as impressive. Nissan expects export shipments for 1980 to be 1.2 million, a rise of 8.8 per cent on 1979. Toyota's will be about 1.5 million (up by 9.8 per cent) and Honda's will be 625,000 (up 14.4 per cent).

At present 300,000 workers are off and in the last year Ford has closed a New Jersey car and lorry plant and a car plant in Los Angeles, Chrysler has shut down a plant in the Detroit area and all the car makers are operating short-time working.

In July, sales by domestic manufacturers fell 22 per cent from a year earlier, while imports, led by Japanese and West German models, reached a new monthly record of 29 per cent of the market.

Sales of foreign cars in July totalled 230,000 units, 15 per cent higher than a year earlier, with 213,000 to the United Kingdom (26.3 per cent) and 184,000 to West Germany (a rise of nearly 50 per cent).

In the first half of this year, exports to the United States were up by 32 per cent.

But present government and industry efforts are being directed at curbing exports to the United States and Europe, and pressure from both areas is growing. A delegation from the United Kingdom's Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders is now in Tokyo attempting to persuade the Japanese to continue their policy

of restraint on the British market. As an alternative export market, the Middle East is now a major target and last year Saudi Arabia became Japan's second biggest vehicle export market. For the foreseeable future, the Japanese motor industry sees "enemies" all around it because of what must appear to be aggressive sales drives across the world.

For one thing, domestic sales have reached saturation point not only in terms of numbers of cars registered (more than 30 million cars in a population of 110 million) but because of rising petrol prices.

In a study of the world industry earlier this year, the British market survey company Economic Models said that it

expected both America and Japan to expand production after 1981. Despite the low recent rates of growth of Japanese exports, the fundamental strength of the Japanese industry as an exporter should keep exports at about 4 million a year into the mid-1980s.

For both countries, a strong domestic market and an improving trade balance should support higher levels of car output in the years 1982-84. In Japan's case it would represent further growth towards, and beyond, the 7 million cars a year milestone.

Japan's expansionist zeal is unlikely to be curbed in the next decade, its cars are reliable, relatively cheap, plentiful and popular in most markets

of the world. The only difference will be a change in tactics with direct exports being replaced more by joint production deals, such as those that have already been concluded in the United States and with BL in Britain.

The challenge to the rest of the world is clear. Throughout Europe, for example, Ford has decided to increase the number of robots in its factories to between 350 and 500 in the next three years. According to Mr Bill Hayden, Ford of Europe's vice president of manufacturing, the European industry has about six years to boost its productivity levels or they will remain inefficient "and the Japanese will kill us".

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United States: stockpiles of unsold cars tell their story

The great shift in world car demand to smaller, less petrol hungry vehicles, was first felt in the United States, home of the big, powerful, gas guzzling, status symbol, automobile. Today, more than one million United States motor vehicle workers, including those in component companies, are out of work.

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Business Diary: Min of Aggro? • Baron Bic trims sails

Mr Walker, the Agriculture minister, evidently enjoyed his untidy yesterday, for he was able to tell fellow Conservatives that he is getting a tick of his own back at the bench for playing him up so much.

He told Westminster Tories: "I have managed to persuade the major food chains to supply the common to share on a massive British campaign." They are the Fare, Tesco and Sainsbury, the minister said, will nounce Buy British campaigns in the next few weeks, in fruit and dairy produce top of the list.

The minister is particularly used that British growers to get together to market the Orange Pigeon, because my mind is far better than French-produced Golden Delicious."

If the British food industry said: "Three to four years' concentration on becoming exporters as well as producers can bring long-term riches to the agricultural lobby and therefore to the entry as a whole." Except perhaps from France.



My wife is sitting pretty; he has been appointed controller of queues at a Job Centre.

How much a year do you think Her Majesty's Government now on at the sum of its office in meat spends on entertaining Carlow Gardens is Brigadier foreign bigwigs here in pursuit. Alan Cowan, who succeeds of grade and political advantage, career civil servant Christopher Barclay on the latter's retirement as secretary.

Great sorrow has driven a man to cut his own throat. Baron Bich, however, wants to cut someone else—that of razor blade makers Gillette.

Baron Bich, who founded the Bic ballpoint pen company, is said to be all but inconsolable after the defeat of his yacht, *France III* (right), in the preliminaries for the America's Cup at Newport.

At 67 he believes that for the first time in an otherwise successful life he may not get another chance to turn defeat into victory.

Born in Italy and schooled in Spain, Marcel Bich chose French nationality at the age of 18 when he went into business as an electric light bulb salesman. Before long, however, he switched to a fountain pen company, which was then bought out by Stephens Inc.

The young Bich did not want to work for the British company, so in 1944 he set himself up with the help of a loan, making pens himself.

The liberating GIs arrived and brought with them the prototype of the Bic fortune—the ballpoint pen. The baron, as he has become, followed by his up with disposable lighters and razor blades.



FINANCIAL NEWS

Stock markets

Prices surge ahead after banking figures

Gilt and equities surged ahead yesterday in the wake of the encouraging bank lending figures and the statement from the Treasury predicting a significant fall in money supply.

Equities, after a quiet but firm start to the day, came in for heavy buying later in the afternoon and the FT Index only 3.7 up at 3 o'clock—burst through the 500 mark to close 11.9 higher on the day at 503.9. One dealer described conditions as euphoric. Activity continued after hours, although on a more selective note.

Gilt were firm from the start showing opening gains of 1.1 and the medium term Treasury 1.1 per cent (1991 A). Conditions remained firm up to the publication of the banking figures when dealing was halted for 40 minutes to allow time to study the Treasury statement.

However, the buying orders piled up and when dealing resumed prices soared with gains of up to a point at the long end and in heavy two-way trade.

Market men were soon speculating on the next cut in the lending rate, encouraged by the news of the new index-linked savings certificates which will reduce the Government's need to tap the market.

Including further gains after hours, long ended the day with rises stretching from £2 to £21. One dealer reported doing business in the medium term at £483 after hours while short-dated stocks stretched earlier gains of £1 before the banking figures to £1.

In the equity market, electricals began the day in fine style and the pace accelerated with the rest of the market in the afternoon.

Buyers piled into GEC and with the jobbers unable to supply stock the price shot up 22p to close at the top at 54.4p. The rest followed with good figures from BICC, up 4p to 146p, lending further encouragement.

Electronic Rentals rose 4p to 113p on hopes of lower interest rates. Rascal 13p to 336p, Plessey

13p to 253p and ICI 8p to 194p. Thorn EMI was 6p better at 378p and Standard Telephone was in demand with a 12p rise to 460p.

Among second liners, Kode International rose 22p to 320p and small buyers in a thin market pushed Electronic Machine up 4p to 37p but Electrocomp's eased 2p to 73p.

Properties were a feature on the back of the gilt market and on hopes of an interest rate cut. They recorded sizable gains in frantic one-way business.

Buying was across the board with MEPC up 7p at 250p, Land Securities 12p higher at 389p and British Land 2p firmer at 92p. Stock Conversion was a good market, rising 17p to 490p and Peachey added 6p to 162p. Buying continued in late dealing and most companies made further gains of 2p to 3p after hours.

In a firm banks sector Standard Chartered was the main feature, rising 40p to 594p. Lower interest rate hopes helped Union Discount up 1p to 518p and Alexander's Discount went 2p better at 269p.

Clearing banks shared in the heavy buying of the leading shares, with Barclays up 7p at 428p, Nat West up 5p at 393p,

Midland 7p better at 348p and Lloyds up a like amount at 328p.

Other leading equities generally went better after the banking figures as the buyers piled in. Beecham, tipped in two brokers' circulars, rose 5p to 154p, ICI 6p to 372p, Glaxo 4p to 244p and Fisons 2p to 239p.

Unilever rose 7p to 505p, Pilkington 10p to 248p, Lucas

Lower interim profits from Reckitt & Colman left the shares 2p easier at 198p and Pentos slipped 4p to 48p on halved profits.

Other disappointing results included Earton & Sons, down 23p to 331p and a passed dividend at Staffordshire Pottery, down 3p to 49p.

BTR slipped 2p to 376p on further consideration of recent figures, but P & O, with results soon, rose 41p to 137p.

A 120p cash bid for Gough Cooper from the private investment company Starwest saw the shares, rose 24p to 126p.

Cornell Dresses, also the object of a bid approach, rose 12p to 60p. St George's Laundry, where a large shareholding recently changed hands, rose 5p to 70p.

Press comment boosted Marchwell, 2p to 88p, and Laurence Scott rose 3p to 70p on hopes of a counter-bid to the Mining Supplies offer.

Bid speculation pushed United Carriers up 5p to 168p and Flight Refuelling was a feature, rising 20p to 272p, on reports of good orders taken at the Farnborough Air Show.

Further consideration of the closures at Thomas Borthwick left the shares 5p easier at 36p.

Insurance shares were a firm market in active business and GRI rose 16p to 356p, Royal 20p to 458p and Sun Alliance 14p to 783p. Prudential, added 3p to 240p.

Dealings were halted in two recent high-fliers, the Canadian oil exploration companies Double Eagle and Warrior Resources, at 600p and 370p.

Elsewhere in oils, the under-tone was firm although not all shared in the market rise. BP rose 2p to 360p, Shell 4p to 414p and Ultramar jumped 12p to 372p.

But Lasso eased 12p to 63p and Weeks Petroleum fell 70p to 400p after results fell 70p to 400p after results fell 70p to 400p.

Arm felt 4p to 446p and New Court 1p to 63p but Attacker rose 8p to 330p and Carless, Capel 3p to 154p.

Gold failed to hold best levels after opening higher close to overnight New York levels. Prices eased in profit-taking but most still showed reasonable gains.

With Anglo American Gold up from 445p to 447p, W. D. Grafton 1p higher at 441p, and St Helena up from 421p to 423p.

Mining finances issued better but closed off the best with Cons-Gold 8p easier at 563p and Charter Consolidated 1p lower at 245p. RTZ eased 5p to 465p.

Equity turnover for September 8 was £100.42m (number of bargains marked 15,096). The most active stocks yesterday, according to Exchange Telegraph, were GEC, Plessey, Rascal, BP, Shell, Tricentrol, BAT, BICC, Barclays Bank, Midland, KCA Intl, Premier Oil, Ultramar, Marks & Spencer and Cons-Gold.

Traded options had an active day with a total of 1,611 contracts traded. Lornha was most in demand with 488 contracts, mostly in the November series and Cons-Gold was also active with 264. Traditional options were also more active with Lornha actively called. A put was done in Carless, Capel and doubles in Target Petroleum, ENRC and P & O.

Cost-cutting moves help Bestobell to advance

By Philip Robinson

Most directors of engineering, merchanting and insulation group Bestobell are now working out of smaller offices in their new headquarters in Slough. Their former head office, there was sold in July for £1.85m, which will go to reduce borrowings. Last year shares totalled £12.3m against shareholders' funds of £26.8m.

The sale was part of Bestobell's cost-cutting exercise which started last year and has involved cutting the workforce in some areas, but for the six months to the end of June has helped to lift pre-tax profits by almost a fifth to £4m. Turnover rose by 11 per cent to £57.7m, but the interest charge jumped by 63 per cent from £11,000 to more than £1m.

Now feeling more confident that BTR, which still holds 25.2 per cent of the shares, will not return for a second attempt at a takeover, Bestobell has raised the dividend by 4 per cent to 7.35p gross. The shares rose 13p to 287p on the news.

Mr A. R. (Sandy) Marshall, the chairman, says that the profit improvement came largely from the reduction and control of administrative and instrumentation groups in the United Kingdom and from African companies. The African contribution, now including Bestobell's two operations in Zimbabwe, increased the percentage of trading profit from overseas and Europe to the group from 85 per cent to 42 per cent.

After a £33,000 exchange loss and a £55,000 extraordinary credit, below the line profit went up by 88 per cent to £2.8m.

Local Authority Bonds: Interest rate on this week's issues of local authority, housing bonds is 14 per cent. Issue price is 100 (last week 15 per cent at 100).

Brownlie and Co. International Timber Corporation has acquired 197,500 ordinary shares making holding to 1.15m including scrip issue (20.4 per cent).

P. Wrighton and Sons (Associated Companies) Mr Keith Wrighton, chairman, told annual meeting as far as to say that provided the hoped for reduction in money rates materialises before too long, period is yet to come, he is confident it can maintain its volume of sales during year.

Starwest launches £9.4m bid for Gough Cooper

By Margaret Pagano

A takeover battle broke out yesterday as Starwest investment Holdings returned with a full bid after its "dawn raid" on Gough Cooper in July.

Starwest, the private company controlled by Mr Remo Dipre and his wife, is offering £9.4m cash for each share, giving Gough Cooper, the housebuilding and property group, a total value of £3.4m.

The bid is to be financed by Starwest's bankers, Twentieth Century Banking Corporation, a subsidiary of P & O, which is prepared to finance the complete purchase.

"We have looked at all the criteria and studied the balance sheet and we feel this will be a good investment," said Mr John Benicoff, the bank's adviser to Starwest.

Starwest and Twentieth Century have had a working relationship since 1969.

The Gough Cooper reaction from Gough Cooper was that the offer is not based on a realistic price. After the "dawn raid" when Starwest increased its stake to 29 per cent (2.32m shares) at 38p a cost of £2.2m, Gough Cooper retaliated by revealing its major properties. This produced a £3.9m surplus and pushed up the net asset value of a share from 165p to 215p.

This is central to the defence adopted by Gough Cooper's advisers, Bill Samuel, and the company has strongly advised shareholders to "stand fast".

The board controls just 2 per cent of the shares and there are no other major shareholders apart from Starwest.

Mr Dipre said the price offered "fully reflects the worth of the company. We have looked over the trading and profitability of Gough Cooper over the last five years and we have no intention of increasing the offer."

After requested board representation and indicated its wish to work together with the company in housebuilding. At that time a full bid was not considered, Mr Dipre said, but after board representation was refused, the dividend maintained and a revaluation taken, this inspired a takeover offer, he said.

Mr Dipre is confident that despite the interim losses of £55,000 reported by Gough Cooper to the half year to July, the company will be able to expand.

A rough breakdown of Starwest shows net assets of £7m, some £4m placed on the value of land assets, £500,000 of securities, and £2m of fixed assets.

Pre-tax profits to the year to March 31 were £16m on a turnover of £69m. Starwest has been associated with housebuilding in the south east for several years. Over the last year the housebuilding operations produced pre-tax profits of £800,000 from some 150 houses constructed.

Starwest plan to ask for three board representatives and expansion in the plant hire and building merchants sector of Gough Cooper.

The share price reacted by rising from 102p to 125p yesterday, indicating the market is correcting a higher offer.

Briefly

Land Investors: Pre-tax profit for year to March 24, £2.42m (£1.34m). Dividend paid at 1.42p gross.

F. Copson and Co.: Mr F. Copson (chairman) says all divisions are performing well. It is not expected that demand will be as buoyant this year due to cash limits which will curb Board purchases, but this has been offset by development of new product lines.

Cooper Industries: In his annual report the chairman says that the present flat trading conditions do not lead him to believe that the current year will show any dramatic improvement in the results.

Allied International Designers Group: Pre-tax profits up 37 per cent to £66,000 for six months to April 30. Interim dividend passed.

RECKITT & COLMAN 1980 INTERIM RESULTS

	1980	1979
Sales	£357m	£324m
Trading Profit	£30m	£28m
Profit before tax	£23m	£25m
Earnings per 25p share	8.4p	9.9p
Interim dividend per 25p share	3.5p	3.5p

The facts behind the figures.

In the first half of 1980, with sales up by 10% Reckitt & Colman's trading profit increased by 5% to £30m. Profit before tax however was £2m less at £23m, and the following comments indicate some of the facts behind the figures.

ECONOMIC CLIMATE

Because of our own problems, we are apt to think of this country as the only one with economic difficulties. In fact, there are very few countries which have not been affected during the first six months of this year by the economic depression. Reckitt & Colman is an international company with some 70% of its sales and 90% of its profit made outside the U.K. Sales and profits are translated into sterling at average rates of exchange during the period, and the present strength of sterling has caused a drop of £4.2m (including £2.6m in Latin America) in profit before tax, compared with the rates prevailing during the same period in 1979.

High inflation rates and a maintained development programme have meant also that we have had to borrow more money, thereby substantially increasing our interest costs due to the very high rates prevailing.

UNITED KINGDOM

Our U.K. divisions have improved sales during the half year, but trade de-stocking has resulted in a fall-off in the last two months. Inflation, combined with strong competition, has brought about a substantial reduction in profit. The strength of sterling has also severely limited our ability to make profit in the export trade, and, had it not been for our ability to re-gain our African

export business, U.K. export profit would have been very poor. Clearly, increased wages and salaries have to be matched with increased productivity in order to bring inflation under control; but the current unrealistic level of sterling is a severe deterrent to exporting.

OVERSEAS

The North American figures reflect the fact that we are overcoming our problems in that continent, and it is encouraging to see a slight improvement in Latin America despite Brazilian inflation. Profits in Africa continue to make progress, largely due to our renewed ability to export to Nigeria and to our strength in South Africa.

The figures for Europe reflect the various economic problems in those markets. Although we have had difficulties in the first six months in New Zealand, the Australian and Asian figures have been satisfactory in their own currency.

PROSPECTS

With the difficult world economic conditions, combined with the current uncertainty in exchange rates, it would be inappropriate at this time to make a forecast for the remainder of the year.

DIVIDEND

In the light of the results, the interim dividend is being held at the same level as last year, namely 3.5p per share — payable 8 January 1981.

Reckitt & Colman

FOR COPIES OF OUR INTERIM RESULTS WRITE TO RECKITT & COLMAN, FREEPOST, LONDON W2 2DR (POSTAGE & PAID, PLEASE DO NOT STAMP YOUR ENVELOPE).

Interim Results Half Year to 30 June 1980

PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION increased by £6.4 million (23%) to £34.0 million, principally due to continuing improvements in UK cable-making and a sharp increase in Group exports.

EARNINGS per ordinary share amounted to 10.05p compared with 10.64p (7.57p from normal operations and a 3.07p special taxation credit) — an improvement of 33% excluding the taxation credit.

INTERIM DIVIDEND increased by 10% to 3.63p per share.

OUTLOOK — performance in the second half year will be adversely affected by the economic situation, but the full year's profits should show an improvement over 1979.

Based on unaudited figures	Half Year to 30.6.80 £m	Half Year to 30.6.79 £m	Year to 31.12.79 £m
Sales — United Kingdom	307.7	255.9	544.6
Exports	122.2	87.7	189.8
Overseas	249.6	210.2	455.5
	579.5	553.8	1,189.9
Operating profit	40.6	32.4	76.8
Finance charges	6.6	4.8	11.2
Profit before taxation	34.0	27.6	65.6
Taxation (see Note)	14.8	7.7	23.8
Profit after taxation	19.2	19.9	41.8
Minority interests	3.8	4.0	9.8
Attributable profit	15.4	15.9	32.0
Earnings per share (see Note)	10.05p	10.64p	21.38p
Dividends per share	Interim 3.63p	Interim 2.75p	Year 8.57p

NOTE: Taxation in 1979 was reduced by a special taxation credit of £4.6m (equivalent to 3.07p per share) arising from the release of the deferred taxation provisions in respect of UK stock relief for 1978 and 1979.

The Interim Dividend will be paid to ordinary shareholders registered in the books of the Company on 14 November 1980. Warrants will be posted on 30 December 1980, payable 2 January 1981.

The Interim Results will be posted to share and debenture stock holders on 11 September 1980. Further copies are available from the Secretary, BICC Limited, P.O. Box No. 5, 21 Bloomsbury Street, London WC1B 3QN.

BICC



Market surges ahead

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Sept. 1. Dealings End, Sept. 12. Contango Day, Sept. 15. Settlement Day, Sept. 17.
 § Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

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(continued on page 24)

PERSONAL CHOICE

Broadcasting Guide

Edited by Peter Davalle

TELEVISION

BBC 1

6.40 am Open University: A fish in the tank; 7.05 Resource development; 7.30 Complex modelling. Closedown at 7.55.
11.45 pm News and weather forecast.
1.00 Pebble Mill at One: Today's guests include comedian Harry Worth and Gilbert O'Sullivan, the singer and composer.
1.45 How Do You Do: Rhymes and riddles, with John Hickson's illustrations. Closedown at 2.00.
3.55 Play School: John Yeoman's story. Monks Trouble, told by Sarah Long and Ben Bazzell. 4.20 Hong Kong Phooey: Two cartoons. 4.40 Think of a Number: John Burt Foster makes it easier for young people to understand science, technology and numbers. Today the topic is the number 10. John Craven's Newsround: Junior news. 5.10 Jackanory Playhouse.

BBC 2

6.40 am Open University: A Study in design; 7.05 Circadian rhythms (1); 7.30 Social behaviour of animals. Closedown at 7.55.
9.00 Charter: Topics of interest to Asian women viewers. Closedown at 9.15.
10.15 Liberal Party Assembly 1980: Robin Day and David Dimbleby report from Blackpool on this, the opening day of the party's annual get-together. Further coverage at 11.25 and at 1.45, with a round-up and a special edition of Newsnight (10.45). (See Personal Choice.)
1.00 Play School: Same as BBC 1.
11.25 Liberal Party Assembly: Back to the debates at Blackpool. Coverage at 11.25 and at 1.45.
1.45 Liberal Party Assembly: More party views from the seaside town with the famous tower.

THAMES

9.30 am Rocket Robin Hood: A cartoon. The Awful Truce. 9.50 Film: Beau Brummell (1954). Simultaneously shown, star-packed, but stiffly told, the story of the Regency trend-setter. Starring Stewart Granger with Elizabeth Taylor, Peter Ustinov (as the Prince Regent), Robert Morley (George III), James Donald, Rosemary Harris.
11.30 The White Stone: Episode 6 of this 13-part serial about a boy, a girl and a stone. 11.55 The Undersea Adventures of Captain Nemo: A cartoon. 12.00 The Adventures of Rupert: Rupert and the Experiment. A puppet story (7). 12.10 pm Rainbow: How children react when left in the care of a baby-sitter.
12.30 About Britain: The Race - a Mountain Romance. The annual race up, and down, Snowdon.
1.30 News. 1.50 Thames and Country. 1.55 Crown Court: The jury

Oriental fantasy tale, The Cave of Solomon, with Edward De Souza. 1.55 News with Jan Leeming. 5.55 Nationwide: Includes the correspondence item, Dear Nationwide. 6.45 Angels: Serial about hospital nurses.
7.10 Where Are They Now? David Jacobs updates the lives of stars of the 1950s. The King Kong series: The little girl on the BBC TV test card; and Brian Poole, of The Tremeloes pop group. (See Personal Choice.)
7.40 Golden Soak: Final episode of this Australian drama serial starring Ray Barrett, formerly of Carols. About a search for a legendary copper mine.
8.30 On Happy Band: Harry Worth in a comedy series about a town brass band. Tonight: The band's search for a new conductor. 9.00 News with John Edmunds.
9.25 Angela Ripston Reporting: Miss Ripston investigates the world of spiritualism and astrology and

4.50 Open University: Antibody diversity immunoregulation; 5.15 The hands which the Pantheon; 5.40 Cuba, the revolutionary alter native; 6.30 A golden age of work.
6.55 Embroidery: First in a new series. Ray Bonney illustrates the art of applique.
7.20 News, with subtitles for the hard of hearing.
7.30 Top Centre: The BBC 2 bowls tournament. Second semi-final from Blackpool. Noel Burrows and Michael Leach versus Roy Richardson and Arthur Murray. It's the final next week.
8.10 But Still We Sing: How classic music has adapted itself to the changing circumstances of the different islands in the Outer Hebrides. This film won the Golden Harp Festival in Dublin.
9.00 M*A*S*H: A new series begins of these medical comedies

returns its verdict in the case of the woman accused of defrauding her firm of £100,000. With Barbara Kellerman. 10.00 News. 10.15 The Two Faces of Evil: A serial. 10.30 The 2.30 and the 3.05. 11.15 The Liberal Party Assembly: A comedy series about the coverage of the Blackpool debate. (See Personal Choice.)
11.30 The Whisper of Glocks: A serial. 11.45 News. 11.55 The 11.55 and the 12.05. 12.10 News. 12.15 The 12.15 and the 12.25. 12.30 News. 12.35 The 12.35 and the 12.45. 12.50 News. 12.55 The 12.55 and the 1.05. 1.10 News. 1.15 The 1.15 and the 1.25. 1.30 News. 1.35 The 1.35 and the 1.45. 1.50 News. 1.55 The 1.55 and the 2.05. 2.10 News. 2.15 The 2.15 and the 2.25. 2.30 News. 2.35 The 2.35 and the 2.45. 2.50 News. 2.55 The 2.55 and the 3.05. 3.10 News. 3.15 The 3.15 and the 3.25. 3.30 News. 3.35 The 3.35 and the 3.45. 3.50 News. 3.55 The 3.55 and the 4.05. 4.10 News. 4.15 The 4.15 and the 4.25. 4.30 News. 4.35 The 4.35 and the 4.45. 4.50 News. 4.55 The 4.55 and the 5.05. 5.10 News. 5.15 The 5.15 and the 5.25. 5.30 News. 5.35 The 5.35 and the 5.45. 5.50 News. 5.55 The 5.55 and the 6.05. 6.10 News. 6.15 The 6.15 and the 6.25. 6.30 News. 6.35 The 6.35 and the 6.45. 6.50 News. 6.55 The 6.55 and the 7.05. 7.10 News. 7.15 The 7.15 and the 7.25. 7.30 News. 7.35 The 7.35 and the 7.45. 7.50 News. 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